

ARMY

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REGULAR



NAVY

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FORCES.

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INCREASE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

What Members of the Senate and House of Representatives think on the subject of increasing the Army and Navy and reorganizing the personnel. Their encouraging replies to questions addressed to them by the Army and Navy Journal.

A representative of the "Army and Navy Journal" recently addressed inquiries to members of the Congressional Committees on Military Affairs in the Senate and the House on the subject of the reorganization of the Army and received most gratifying replies, showing that Congress is by no means indifferent to the interests and necessities of the service.

OPINIONS OF SENATORS HAWLEY AND McBRIDE.

In answer to the question, "Do you favor the reorganization of the Army?" General Joseph R. Hawley, chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, answered:

"Certainly I do, and most heartily." In reply to other inquiries Senator Hawley answered as follows:

Question: "What are your views respecting an increase in the enlisted force of the Army, how much and on what lines?"

Answer: "I think that the Army should be increased by at least 5,000 men; more if we can get them. There is special need of increasing the artillery."

Question: "What are your ideas concerning a reorganization of the personnel, commissioned and enlisted forces?"

Answer: "You will find my ideas on the subject of reorganization expressed in the bills now pending before the Senate."

Question: "Do you think that the present programme of Coast Defense should be continued and what annual appropriation for this purpose would you favor?"

Answer: "The work of Coast Defense we have entered upon should be carried to completion, and I am in favor of appropriating any amount that the Engineer and Ordnance Corps can expend wisely."

Question: "What are your views in regard to the reorganization and improvement of the militia?"

Answer: "I am in favor of the passage of the bill approved by the National Association of National Guard Officers."

In conclusion, Senator Hawley said, with great emphasis: "I believe with Thomas Jefferson that a weak Army and Navy and an excessive love of peace create the surest invitation to insult."

The Hon. George W. McBride, Senator from Oregon, and chairman of the Senate Committee on Coast Defense, says: "I favor a reorganization of the Army substantially upon the lines proposed in bills hitherto introduced by United States Senator Hawley, in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. There is no present

need for a large increase in the enlisted force of the Army, but, in my judgment, the artillery arm of the service should be increased, so as to provide sufficient force to man the batteries now being established for coast defenses. The present programme of coast defenses should be continued and extended, and I am in favor of a large increase in the present annual appropriations for that purpose. The general government should give liberal aid to the organization and maintenance of the militia in the several States, with a view to increasing their efficiency and skill. To this end a special appropriation should be made for the expenses of annual encampments, in which the militia could have opportunity to learn camp duties and to receive practical military instruction in the field."

SENATORS SEWELL, CARTER, PENROSE AND WARREN.

In reply to similar inquiries General William J. Sewell, a member of the Senate Military Committee, said: "I am in favor of the reorganization of the Army on a three-battalion basis, and that we ought to have an increase of five thousand in the enlisted force, largely of Artillery, for garrisoning our seacoast fortifications. I favor as large an annual appropriation for seacoast defenses as we can consistently and properly use. I see no particular necessity for a change in the organization of the militia, except that I think that the Government ought to bear a larger proportion of its expense than it does now. As it is now the Government does not pay one-tenth of the cost of maintaining our militia."

The Hon. Thomas H. Carter, Senator from Montana, and a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, said: "I favor a reorganization of the Army of the United States to make the skeleton we have conform to the most advanced system of Army reorganization, and I believe the Government should continue with reasonable zeal the work of preparing our coast defenses."

The Hon. Francis E. Warren, Senator from Wyoming, a member of the Senate Military Committee, said: "I am in favor of the reorganization of the Army and think that at least five thousand men should be added to its enlisted force. Attention should be given without further delay to the subject of reorganizing the personnel of the Army on the lines of modern progress in military methods. The subject of reorganizing and improving the militia should also receive attention and I am in favor of action on this subject and needed legislation. The work of coast defense should be continued in accordance with the present programme, and as much money should be appropriated for this purpose as we can spare."

The Hon. Boies Penrose, Senator from Pennsylvania, a member of the Senate Committee on Coast Defense, said in reply to inquiries: "I favor liberal provisions by the Government for an adequate system of Coast Defense and a speedy and extensive development of the Navy. The Army and the Militia should be maintained on a liberal and effective basis. I cannot enter into details without giving the matter more consideration than I have time for just at present."

OPINION OF REPRESENTATIVE SPALDING, OF MICHIGAN.

In reply to the inquiries noted above the Hon. George Spalding, member of the House of Representatives, representing the Second District of Michigan, and a member of the House Committee on the Militia, said:

"I favor the reorganization of the Army upon the most approved and modern lines."

"My judgment of the enlisted Army is that it should be increased from 3,000 to 5,000 enlisted men."

"The personnel and enlisted forces should comport with the most modern ideas of the most approved armies of the world."

"I am in favor of sufficient appropriation to carry out the improvements suggested gradually each year."

"So far as my observation goes, the militia should be organized and equipped with the same arms, accoutrements, clothing, etc., as the regular Army, and in all particulars, so far as the organization is concerned, the same as the regular forces."

"I shall favor a bill enlarging the Naval and Military Schools at Annapolis and West Point. Also advancing the curriculum, to include thorough instructions in the modern languages. Each cadet on graduating to give at least four years of his services to the Government. In case of no vacancy in either Army or Navy, cadets to be discharged. If each State had a certain number of graduates of these military establishments, they would probably become officers of the Militia and Naval Reserve, and thereby instill their views, discipline, in these organizations. I merely make these suggestions along the line of betterment of the regular forces, Militia and Naval."

MR. VEHSLAGE AGREES WITH GEN. MILES.

Another member of the committee on the House Committee on the Militia, the Hon. John H. G. Vehslage, representing the Seventh District of New York, New York City, tells us that he favors the reorganization of the Army and an increase of its enlisted force, in accordance with the suggestions of General Miles. Mr. Vehslage also favors the carrying out the present programme of Coast Defense, and thinks that General Miles should be the judge as to the amount of appropriation required annually to carry on the work of coast defense.

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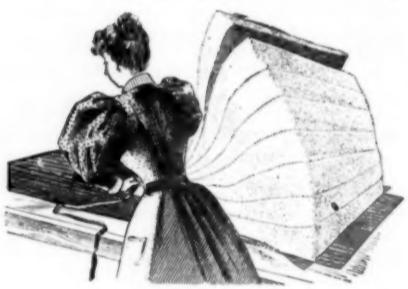
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fense. The militia should be reorganized on a line with the regular Army. Mr. Vehslage further says: "To make the Army desirable for young Americans and citizens by adoption and education the principle of promotion from the ranks should be widened. Let every soldier believe that shoulder straps are in view from the first day he puts on the uniform. Let a firm form of discipline and a just one maintain, and we will have thinking battalions equal to the old Second Corps, where Miles's apprenticeship was served."

MR. BARROWS DOES NOT FAVOR INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

These statements of opinion are certainly very encouraging, coming as they do from representative men in both Houses of Congress. We have but one expression of opinion in a contrary sense, and that comes from the Hon. S. J. Barrows, of the Tenth District Massachusetts, a member of the House Committee on Militia, who favors the reorganization of the Army, but not its increase. Mr. Barrows says:

"I am not in favor of the increase of the Army. Now that danger from Indians is over and Army officers are teaching them the arts of civilization there is no need of an increase on account of hostile tribes, nor do I know of any valid reason for the increase. In regard to reorganization I believe it would be an advantage if the Army were reorganized on the three-battalion system.

Concerning the National Guard, I think much more can be done to secure effective co-operation between it and the regular Army."

OUR OWN OPINION AS TO WHAT IS NEEDED.

We hope to be able to add later on to these statements of Congressional opinion. We have made no attempt to secure expressions favorable to our own views, though it is of course possible that members of Congress who agree with us have been more ready to speak than those who do not. We are satisfied, however, that the time has come for an increase of the Army, at least in artillery, and that if we do not get it will be because of dissension in the Army itself. So far as we can learn, the Army is substantially agreed upon two propositions: that the artillery should be increased and that the infantry should have the three-battalion organization. We state these propositions in the order of their relative importance. We do not find that there is any demand in Congress or elsewhere for skeletonizing the cavalry and we believe that the proposition to do so is extremely unwise and ill-timed. Suggestions of this sort should come from the enemies and not from the friends of the Army. No one who knows the Army can fail to understand that they mean a division of Army sentiment, and a bitter hostility to proposed legislation, where there should be harmony and unity of action. We have always questioned the authority of the War Department to skeletonize companies, and the Judge Advocate General has rendered a legal opinion against it. Even if it can be shown that the reduction of the enlisted men in a company to the zero point is not a direct violation of the text of the law it is certainly in opposition to the intent of the law. Officers must stand or fall with the organizations of which they form a part, and as Patrick Henry said, the right to take ten pounds implies the right to take an hundred. If the War Department has authority to skeletonize one company it has authority to skeletonize all of the companies and thus give us an Army composed wholly of commissioned officers. We repudiate entirely the application to this case of the Machiavellian maxim that we should do evil that good may come. Give us more artillery, but do not for its sake destroy either cavalry or infantry.

The opinion of our officers of all ranks represent, in the minds of our legislators the best attainable expert testimony on the subject of a military policy. If these are in accord as to the necessity of an increase it is likely to be granted. If, on the other hand, the proposition to increase is joined to one having in view a reduction of a part of the Army, there is no longer unanimity. The opposition that is provoked delays, and the measure fails.

That this proposition should be made at this particular time is remarkable. Spain, in anticipation of interference in Cuban affairs, is getting in readiness for war. We, on the other hand, propose to reduce the number of our organizations of infantry and cavalry. No army can be effective when troops, companies, batteries, regiments, are liable at any moment to be abolished without warning, without reason. The traditions of a glorious past, are a precious aid to the discipline of regiments, of troops. In action, men remember them—it is the honor of their regiment they fight for.

Our Army is built on the English model. We admire the English regiments. What would be thought were say, the Scotch Greys, to have two of its troops "skeletonized" and then, shortly afterwards, restored, this time filled with Zulus? Yet this would be in all respects similar to our experience with "Indian troops" in 1890.

If our regiments are to be of any account there must be something stable about their organization. And it is intended by the country that there should be. Congress in 1870 enacted that the Army should consist of ten regiments of cavalry, that each regiment of cavalry should consist of twelve troops, and that each troop of cavalry should consist of a certain number of Sergeants, Corporals, etc., "and such a number of Privates not exceeding 78, as the President may direct." Up to 1889 these revised statutes with others relating to the Army, were very properly embodied in the "Army Regulations." They are no longer there. Must we infer that they were dropped because obsolete?

The strength of the cavalry, as fixed by these statutes, had been advocated by such men as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan. It was not based upon the varying demands of

Indian warfare. It was prepared for the contingency of foreign war. In such a war our regular infantry may be quickly reinforced by the infantry of the National Guard, thus furnishing an effective force of 125,000 men. But the contingent of mounted troops in the National Guard is small, and so, for cavalry, we must rely on the regiments of the regular Army. The same is true of the light artillery.

Further, the organization of the regiments of the regular Army was fixed as it was, in order to have in service as many troops, companies and batteries as possible, which in time of war were to be filled to a war strength. These small companies were, really, skeleton companies, and were called so. They had the framework, strong and complete. Our "skeleton" companies of to-day have not the skeleton of a spook!

While it was to be deplored that we had so few enlisted men, it was thus a wise and patriotic scheme to keep the number of companies intact. And it had this further advantage that more officers were then able to obtain command, and to learn practically the duties of administration. Our 1st Lieutenants, many of them, commanded companies. This was right. The Army exists largely as a training school for officers. Its capabilities in this respect are very largely diminished by the loss of the seventy companies abolished in 1890.

It should be the policy of the United States to educate as many officers as possible, so that in time of war they may have competent commanders and instructors for our volunteers. But if we cut down the number of our companies how long will it be before Congress reduces the number of officers?

We need an increase of the Army. Well and good. Circumstances favor our demand. Let us restore our regiments to the number of companies fixed by law. Then let us ask that these companies be filled to an effective strength, and that in addition our infantry be given a three-battalion organization, and our artillery be increased at least by two regiments. This is a measure that has consistency. It will be supported by Army as a whole and, what is more, by all who have the good of their country at heart.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

OPINIONS OF SENATORS CHANDLER AND PENROSE.

Being asked by the "Army and Navy Journal" for an expression of his opinion on the subject of the reorganization and increase of the Navy, the Hon. William E. Chandler, a member of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and late Secretary of the Navy, answered in his usual vigorous style as follows:

"I favor a continued increase of the Navy on suitable lines involving moderate expenditures annually.

"I think we should delay building any more battleships until we can get armor at a cost somewhat nearer \$240 per ton, for which the Bethlehem Company furnished armor to the Russian Government, than the price of \$350 per ton which is paid by the United States under existing contracts to the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies. The next new constructions should be vessels of moderate cost. Gunboats, and especially torpedo gunboats should be built, and there should be liberal expenditures for ordnance, including guns for the great commercial ships, the New York and Paris, the St. Paul and her sister ship, and liberal expenditures should be made for projectiles and modern powder.

"There could be a reorganization of the personnel of the Navy in various directions with benefit to the service, but so long as the officers differ so much among themselves, and the line and staff controversy continues, there will be no legislation improving the personnel.

"The Government should not build an armor plant except as an act of extreme necessity. It has already encouraged private manufacturers till they defy the Department and Congress and demand exorbitant prices. Therefore, the Government should compel them to manufacture all further armor which may be needed at a reasonable price. This compulsion can easily be exerted when Congress and the Secretary become earnest.

"I favor an increase in the number of docks, but I do not see the necessity of a larger number of docks at present. The wise, important and constant struggle since 1882 has been to create a Navy on the ocean and not upon the land. The old system was to maintain many and expensive Navy Yards, and an effort in its behalf is about to be renewed, but I expect to remain in favor of an ocean Navy and not a land Navy; in favor of the construction of ships and the employment of officers and men to go to sea, not to slumber in ports or docks.

"The Naval Reserve should be liberally assisted and efficiently maintained, and will prove of immense value in case of naval warfare. Generally as to the size of our Navy, I think it should exceed that of any western hemisphere nation, be larger also than any possible navy of Spain, and great enough in conjunction with the navies of France and Russia to successfully maintain defensive and offensive warfare with the English navy."

WHAT A MEMBER FROM RHODE ISLAND THINKS.

The Hon. Melville Bull, member of the House from Rhode Island, says: "Since I have served on the Committee of Naval Affairs in the House I have become much interested in the growth of our new Navy and believe that Congress should not stop until our naval equipment is raised to a standard that will place us on a footing with other nations. I think our particular need at this time is the speedy completion of the ships we now have on the ways under construction, more torpedo boats, and, above all, dry docks."

A SPECIMEN OF SECTARIAN CREDULITY.

The report that Capt. A. S. Barker, U. S. N., commanding the battleship Oregon, has compelled the men under his command to observe the Roman Catholic religion, is denied by that officer in an official communication to the Navy Department. The report gained circulation in an article contributed by a petty officer of the Oregon to the "Herald and Presbyter" of Cincinnati, in which it was alleged that Capt. Barker had required a strict observance of "Good Friday" on the Oregon and had punished a number of men for failing to salute the priest who celebrated the mass.

We congratulate ourselves, the article reads, that we live in a country where men are permitted to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, and, in general, this is the condition of the people. That there are departures from this religious freedom is witnessed by the following incident, which comes to us from a minister of unquestioned standing, to whom it was written by the officer himself in question:

"Dear Friend:—I will write you these few lines concerning a little incident which happened on board the U. S. S. Oregon last Friday, to let you know how things are going in this grand United States Navy. Last Friday was, as you know, Good Friday, quite a day among the Catholics. Early Friday morning, just before breakfast, there was an order issued by the Captain that there would be no meat eaten by the crew or officers that day, which caused quite a bit of dissatisfaction among some of the men. But that was only a 'starter.' About 10:30 a. m., a big, burly priest came on board ship, and the whole crew had to attend a meeting in the officers' quarters, where they had a great many large candles burning and a lot of other foolishness. All the officers, with the exception of two, were dressed in big robes of white. When the priest left the ship, the crew were lined up on the quarterdeck, and, as we went over the gangway, the Captain gave the order to salute him, which they all did with the exception of 30, myself among them, and we were every one of us punished for not saluting the priest, under a charge of not obeying orders. When I enlisted in the Navy, I did not think I was joining a Catholic institution, and I told the Captain so, and he came near putting me in the brig (ship's prison) for saying it to him. Now that the officers know that I am against the Catholics, I expect that they will make my life miserable the rest of my time on the Oregon, just because I let them know I am an American. Now, I would like to have you advise me on this subject. I have already been told by an officer that the best thing I could do was to get out of this, and, if I did not, I would be disgraced to a seaman."

Capt. Barker disposes of the matter in this way: "The alleged letter which forms a part of the article, entitled 'Romanism in the Navy,' has been printed in a large number of so-called religious newspapers, and also in Masonic and A. P. A. papers. Invariably editorial remarks follow which are derogatory to the 'Commanding Officer of the Oregon,' and sometimes to the naval service generally. In one instance that has come to my knowledge—my name has been mentioned, and most scurrilous and abusive language has been used. Indeed, I have heard from all quarters of the United States, North, South, East and West, on this subject until it is becoming monotonous. I beg to state to the Department that there is not one word of truth in the letter alleged to have been written by an officer of the Oregon to a 'minister of unquestioned standing.' The whole thing is a fraud from beginning to end. No priest or clergyman of any denomination held service on board the Oregon on Good Friday. No one was reprimanded or punished for not saluting a priest, and, so far from giving the absurd order to eat no meat, I had six or eight ladies and gentlemen dine with me on that day. I would esteem it a favor if the Department could induce the 'Herald and Presbyter' to give the name of the 'minister of unquestioned standing,' and also the name of the writer of the letter. As this lie has gone all over the country—prejudicing many against the Navy—I feel that the matter has reached a stage of importance far beyond that of a personal grievance; hence, if possible, the public should in some way be made to know the true status of the case."

NEWSPAPER INTERFERENCE WITH DISCIPLINE.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) "Telegraph," in an article on the United States Army, thus rebukes Chicago papers for their sensational assaults upon Army officers at Fort Sheridan. "Has it not," it asks, "become apparent that the stupidity, vandalism, venality or insatiable hunger for sensationalism on the part of city dailies is likely to do irreparable harm to the United States Army by an almost constant effort to keep before the public, in an unfavorable light, those portions of the Army situated near the great cities?" Continuing, the "Telegraph" says: "There has been one series of sensations over acts at Fort Sheridan pretty much ever since it was occupied by regulars, and the sensations, when boiled down to fact, amounted to almost nothing, except to make a great many people who read them and who do not take the pains, or have not the time, to investigate the truth of the wild assertions, to place a very low estimate upon the value of our regular Army. If newspaper proprietors continue to encourage, continue to permit, this damaging course, it were better that the troops be stationed far from the large cities. A continuation of these constant sensations, great stories based on almost nothing, means serious damage to the Army by weakening discipline. But for mastership there would have been no Army; there would have been no preserved republic. People

who allow their sympathies to run away with them over a sensational, black-headed story of supposed wrong on the part of an officer, should take these things into account. The fellows who need punishment in the Army are such creatures as policemen in all cities have to pound over the head until they are insensible before they are taken to a lockup. Hammond, the Fort Sheridan soldier charged with desertion, would not obey an order, a proper, reasonable order. Should he have been allowed to defy the authorities and win at it? Wasn't it better that that one disobedient soldier, charged with desertion, a would-be shirk, receive a little bruising than that discipline be wrecked—that that a vicious, defiant soldier rule the camp? If Hammond had defeated the authorities it would have been a certain signal for loose discipline. Think of these things when you read the slush of the sensational daily paper as it deals with such a case. The newspapers have materially interfered with discipline of the troops permanently stationed near large cities. Common fairness, patriotism, respect for the welfare of the Army, and recognition of the value of that Army to the Government in time of trouble, should lead every managing editor and editor-in-chief to see that nothing is said in their columns that does mischief in the directions indicated. The public is not particularly interested in the manner in which a policeman handles a vicious, murderous, drunken brute when he goes to arrest him. Why should the papers think that the people care much touching the manner in which a disobedient, vicious, ugly, deserting, drunken soldier should be handled by his officers? The regular Army costs too much and is too valuable to be injured by a newspaper course that is little less than a crime."

NO CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Contrary to the expectation of the regiments interested, as well as of officials in closest touch with the conduct of affairs at the War Department, Secretary Alger has revoked the orders for the transfer of troops noted in last week's "Journal." It was proposed to send the 6th Infantry, stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., to Texas, to relieve the 18th at Fort Bliss and the 23d at Fort Clark, the 23d to go to Fort Thomas and the 18th to Jefferson Barracks, to replace the 3d Cavalry, which were to be divided between Fort Yellowstone and Fort Ethan Allen. The 1st Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco and the 7th at Fort Logan were also to have exchanged stations. A number of reasons actuated the Secretary of War in revoking the order, chief of which was the expense involved, which was considerably increased by reason of the recent passing out of the hands of the Government of the Union Pacific, one of the bond aided railroads. The Department has not altogether abandoned the plan of effecting the changes, and it is likely that the exchange of stations between the 1st and 7th Infantry may be made next spring. The other changes, however, are postponed till next autumn.

The revocation of the orders of transfer is a source of great disappointment and much inconvenience to many of the affected troops, who fully expected to be moved, and in consequence had begun to make the necessary preparations for a change, packing up their effects and disposing of such property as they did not desire to carry with them to their new station. The Fort Clark troops greatly regret that the expected change is not to be made, as they would have been glad to be transferred to a more desirable post. The Fort Thomas men, for opposite reasons, are equally glad they are not now to go to Fort Clark.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BOARD.

The personnel question, which has been the bone of contention between the line and engineer corps for years is now in a fair way toward settlement, so far as the Navy itself is concerned.

More than this, the reorganization proposition under consideration affects the Pay, Civil Engineer, Marine Corps and enlisted men, and before the board now considering the subject is through with its work, there is every reason to believe that the Medical, Construction, Professors of Mathematics and Chaplains will be affected by the measure which it proposes to report to the Secretary of the Navy.

The "Army and Navy Journal" announced last week that the board would convene on Nov. 18 at the Navy Department. In pursuance of these orders, the board assembled, with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt in the chair, and all the members, Capt. W. T. Sampson, Capt. A. H. McCormick, Capt. R. D. Evans, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, Chief Engr. Charles W. Rae, Chief Engr. George H. Kearny, and P. A. Engr. W. M. McFarland, present; with Lieut. A. L. Key acting as recorder. The board spent Monday in receiving the views of all its members and upon the following day by a vote of nine to one, Mr. Roosevelt not voting, Capt. Crowninshield absent, and Comdr. Hemphill dissenting, ratified the proposition to amalgamate the line and the Engineer Corps.

The "Journal" stated last week that the Hollis bill would be the basis of discussion. So it was. The board, however, after it had taken the amalgamation feature from that proposition dropped it and began the consideration of various motions and propositions which were considered by the board.

On account of the fact that the meetings of the board were held behind closed doors, the "Journal" is unable to give a statement of the proceedings of each day, but it is able to give the results attained. As stated, it is proposed to amalgamate the two corps. All officers who have graduated since 1881 are to be transferred bodily to

the line. Any officer who graduated prior to that date, who desires to and who is not too old, will be entitled to undergo examination in navigation, being given a certain period in which to prepare, and if he passes successfully, will perform the duty of both deck and engineer officer. Those who elect to remain in the Engineer Corps will continue to do duty on board ships and at shore stations. In addition it is proposed to establish a designing corps of 36 officers, to be presided over by an officer to be selected by the President in the same manner as the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief is now made.

The proposition adopted proposes to graduate all cadets from the Naval Academy as Ensigns. The length of the course to be established at the Academy has not yet been determined, but from present indications it looks as though five years will be the period adopted. Upon graduation, the ensigns will serve three years on deck and three years in the engine room. Upon promotion to the grade of Junior Lieutenant, the proposition now under consideration contemplates selection, in what manner has not yet been definitely decided. After the six years spent in both line and engineering duties, it is proposed to have a system of election and selection for officers to perform engineering duties entirely. These officers will, however, retain their numbers in the line. For instance, as it was explained to the "Journal" correspondent, on the list of Captains, which, say, is composed of eighty men, there will be number with stars opposite their names, and a footnote will explain that they are on duty as Engineers. The Admiral of Engineers will be the Chief of the Designing Corps.

Three sub-committees are now considering the various features for incorporation in the proposed bill. One sub-committee is composed of Capt. R. D. Evans, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, and Chief Engineer C. W. Rae. The duty of this sub-committee requires it to prepare sections of the proposed bill relating to the manner of amalgamation. Another sub-committee, consisting of Capt. W. T. Sampson, Capt. A. H. McCormick, Chief Engineer G. H. Kearny, and Lieut. A. L. Key, is empowered to determine the number of officers to be placed in each grade, to take measures to insure a regular flow of promotion, and the pay that shall be received by the officers of the engineer branch. A third sub-committee is composed of Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, who will secure information relative to the number to be possessed by each officer after amalgamation has been effected.

The board adjourned on Wednesday until Nov. 22. Upon adjournment, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt addressed a letter to Rear Adm. E. O. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, asking him to appear before the board and give his views upon a proposition to make no more appointments to the Civil Engineer Corps; by this means to eventually abolish it. The Civil Engineers were also given permission to appear. It is understood that Capt. Evans suggested that this means be adopted for abolishing the Civil Engineer Corps. It is proposed by members of the corps to make a strong argument against the proposed abolition.

Another corps which it is proposed to abolish is the Pay Corps. Like the engineers, the present officers of the corps would simply be amalgamated with the line. There will be no further appointments of pay officers, however. The work of these gentlemen on board ship will, in case of the adoption of the board's suggestion, hereafter be done by a line officer detailed for the purpose.

Col. Charles Heywood, Commandant of Marines, appeared before the board during its sittings and made arguments on three propositions brought to his attention by that body. The first contemplates the transfer of his command to the Army; the second, the amalgamation of the Marine Corps with the line in so far as it relates to the performance of duty by a marine officer on board ship such as will be performed by any other officer, but he will still remain a Marine Officer; the third, the withdrawal of the marines from shipboard, and their assignment to shore duty only. In support of the first proposition, it was argued before the board that the Army would be glad to get an increase of the strength of the Marine Corps and that the Navy would be glad to secure permission for authority to enlist an equal number of bluejackets. So far as guarding the Navy Yards is concerned, it was suggested that this was now unnecessary; that it could be done by watchmen. Col. Heywood is in favor of the second proposition, and violently opposes the third. He has been granted leave to file an argument reciting his views which must be submitted to the board at its next meeting.

With respect to the enlisted men of the Navy, it is proposed by the board to urge that they be given all of the advantages enjoyed by the enlisted force of the Army. There will be a clause inserted in the proposed reorganization measure permitting retirements after thirty years. There is some question of extending the term of enlistment to four years, but this will only be done in case some provision can be made for taking care of the pay which accrues to a sailor who enlisted within a certain period at the expiration of his three years' tour.

It can be stated that the utmost harmony prevailed during the meetings of the board. As one officer expressed it: "If matters proceed as they have done, there is every reason to believe that the personnel question will be settled. But it ought to be impressed upon the line and upon the Engineer Corps that they must 'tote' fair and support the measure as a unit when it finally reaches Congress."

Military attachés at the legations of the United States abroad will hereafter be required to comply with all requests made of them by the Ambassador or Minister to whose legation they are detailed, and failing to do so will be requested to ask for their recall. This is the substance of the instructions sent to all of our military attachés abroad by Secretary Alger as a result of his decision in a case that has recently arisen, in which a Minister of the United States at a foreign court made a request upon his military attaché which was considered by the latter as unnecessary and unjust, and which he failed to comply with. The general sentiment of the Army is against the decision of the Secretary, as the carrying out of his instructions will tend to make the position of attaché disagreeable and sometimes humiliating if the resident Minister finds it his pleasure to make it so. Under the present régime, military attachés are appointed by the President, usually upon the recommendation and always to the satisfaction of the Ambassador or Minister whose legation they are to serve. Arrived at their post they are presented by the U. S. Minister, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Minister of War, and is expected to establish relations with that official by which he may gain for the Military Information Division of the United States Army all the information that can be consistently imparted by the foreign War Office, and to gather valuable material from any other legitimate source. The reports of military attachés are made to the Adjutant General. Military attachés of the United States Army are at present stationed at the embassies at London, Paris and Berlin, and the le-

gations at St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, The Hague, Vienna, Rome, Berne, Pekin, Tokio, and the City of Mexico.

The Quartermaster's Department has authorized the construction of four sets of officers' quarters at Fort Wayne and three sets of officers' quarters at Fort Logan. The new buildings at Fort Logan will complete the officers' quarters of that post for the present garrison. The proposed new stables at Camp Merritt, sub-post of Fort Keogh, will not be built for the present, as the plan to detail cavalry troops to that point has been temporarily abandoned. Good progress is reported on the new barracks and commissioned officers' quarters at Fort Yellowstone, but the building of the commanding officers' quarters has been suspended for the present.

Two officers of the Medical Department of the Army will be retired this month. They are Lieut. Col. and Deputy Surg. Gen. W. E. Waters, who will retire on the 15th inst., on account of age, and Maj. and Surg. J. K. Carson, now stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, who will retire Nov. 30, on account of 30 years' service. The retirement of Lieut. Col. Waters will result in the promotion of Maj. and Surg. P. J. A. Cleary, Chief Surgeon of the Department of Texas, to the rank of Lieutenant; Col. and Deputy Surg. Gen., and Capt. and Asst. Surg. Charles Richard, to the rank of Major and Surgeon. The retirement of Maj. Carson will promote Capt. and Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, to the grade of Major and Surgeon.

The daily newspapers have devoted considerable space to the incident of the reduction to the ranks of Corporal Clarence New, Co. G, 4th U. S. Inf., it being claimed that this was done as a punishment by the authorities for the testimony given by Corp. New at the court of inquiry convened to investigate the conduct of Capt. L. A. Levering, 4th Inf., now under orders to be tried by court martial on charges growing out of his alleged cruelty to Pvt. Hammond, recently at Fort Sheridan. At the War Department it is said that no information has been received substantiating this view of the matter, but that Corp. New was reduced in conformity to the Army Regulations because he was an unsatisfactory non-commissioned officer.

Capt. Silas Casey, U. S. N., has been practically decided upon to succeed Commo. J. A. Howell, as commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, when the latter officer is relieved next month, and sails for Europe to succeed Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge in command of the European station. Capt. A. H. McCormick will perhaps be assigned to the command of the battleship Oregon upon the detachment of Capt. A. S. Barker, whose tour of sea duty will shortly expire. Present indications are that Comdr. F. E. Chadwick, who was recently relieved from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and who will be promoted to the grade of Captain in February, upon the retirement of Rear Adm. Selfridge, will succeed Capt. Casey in the command of the New York.

Maj. Gen. Miles is still busily engaged in writing his report of his European trip. In this work he has the able assistance of his Aide-de-Camp, Capt. M. P. Mau, 1st Inf., who accompanied him on his trip. On Wednesday evening the General addressed a large gathering of veterans at the Ebbitt House, relating in an interesting manner some of the details of his recent trip abroad. General Miles spoke particularly of the repetition of history marked at the pass of Thermopylae. About 2,000 years ago, he said, Leonidas and the Spartans laid down their arms and indulged in games to induce an attack on the part of the Persians, while similar means were employed in the recent war by the Turks in an attempt to draw the Greeks from their stronghold. At the close of his address General Miles was enthusiastically applauded, and was tendered a vote of thanks by his hearers.

The President and Secretary Alger on Friday approved the regulations governing the military reservation at Fort St. Michael, Alaska. The regulations provide for the issue of permits by the Secretary of War to persons of proper character and standing who make satisfactory written application to him to occupy a definite location for a specified business. This applies also to persons already on the reservation, who, however, will not be disturbed until the action of the Secretary in each case is known. Permits are not negotiable, but may be transferred and the improvements sold through an application to the Commanding Officer at Fort St. Michael to the Secretary of War. Persons and corporations occupy lands and privileges subject to police regulations imposed by commanding officers of reservation on higher authority. No retail or distilled spirits, except light wines and beer, are permitted on the reservation, and all regulations are subject to subsequent legislation of Congress.

Favorable action by Congress on the recommendations to be made by Secretary Alger for the increase of the artillery is the one great hope of Army officers who appreciate the necessity of such action if the comprehensive scheme of coast defence now in progress of development is to become an effectual reality. Maj. Gen. Miles, Commanding the Army, in discussing the subject with a representative of the "Journal" this week, said: "The employment of both a military and a naval force may, on occasion, be indispensable for a proper system of coast defence, but an impregnable line of land fortifications must always be the principal and final source of protection from invasion. The lessons of Gibraltar, Sebastopol and the Dardanelles may well be learned by those who have in charge the defences of our coasts. The combined fleets of France and Spain have ineffectually laid siege to Gibraltar, which is now universally acknowledged to be the key to the Mediterranean which the combined fleets of the world would have difficulty in wresting from England's grasp. It took a year to reduce Sebastopol, and no fleet dares attempt to pass the Dardanelles. Our Navy is growing to be a powerful factor to be reckoned with and would be a valuable adjunct for defence or to make inroads on an enemy's fleet. It is already more than a match for the navies of the lesser powers, but against England, France, Italy or Germany it would find itself mastered. At the recent naval review incident to the jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria, 168 vessels were present with a force of 38,000 men, and not one of England's foreign fleets was reduced by the strength of a single ship. England's navy has cost hundreds of millions of dollars. It is not to be expected that we will create a navy of a size and power able to cope with that of England at her greatest strength. Our coast line is more than 3,000 miles long. No fleet that we could be expected to build could serve alone for an adequate defence of such an extent of coast line. Impregnable fortifications at points of vantage only can do this at comparatively moderate cost. It is a question for the American people, whether they will spend \$50,-

000,000, more or less, to put our coasts in a fair condition of defense, or the immense sums expended by England in the creation of a gigantic navy that after all would be less effectual than the land defences."

GEN. DUANE AND ADM'L RHIND.

Two distinguished veterans on the retired list have passed away this week—Brig. Gen. James Chatham Duane, of the Army, and Rear Adm'l. Alexander C. Rhind, U. S. N.

General Duane was stricken with apoplexy at his home in New York City on the morning of Nov. 8, and died without regaining consciousness. On Sunday he was apparently in good health, retired at his usual hour, but Mrs. Duane was aroused early on Monday morning by his stertorous breathing. She was unable to arouse him and called her son, Dr. Alexander Duane. Restoratives were applied but all in vain. The deceased officer was a lineal descendant of the Duane who was the first Mayor of New York. He was born in Schenectady, in 1824, entered West Point in 1844, was graduated in 1848, third in his class, and appointed to the Engineer Corps. In 1861 he was stationed at Fort Pickens, Fla. During the winter following he organized the Engineer equipment for the Army of the Potomac and during the campaign did memorable engineering work. He built one bridge, 2,000 feet long, across the Chickahominy. In the Maryland campaign he was engaged at South Mountain and Antietam. In 1863 as chief engineer of the Department of the South, he took part in the attack on Fort McAllister, Ga., and in the operations against Charleston. From July 15, 1863, he was again attached to the Army of the Potomac, was engaged at Manassas Gap, Rappahannock and the Wilderness. He received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for meritorious and faithful services in the field in the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, and particularly for distinguished professional services in the operations before Petersburg, Va., and the brevet of Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg, Va., and in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Lee. When the war closed he was Major of Engineers and rose through the higher grades, being appointed Chief of Engineers with the rank of Brigadier General, Oct. 11, 1886. During these years he held many important positions and was distinguished for his professional ability. He was retired for age June 30, 1888, and in August of the same year Mayor Hewitt, of New York appointed him as Aqueduct Commissioner and at the first meeting of the board he was unanimously elected president, and held the position at the time of his death. The futile endeavors, a few years ago, to oust him from the position on the ground that he was an officer of the Army, under pay, will be recalled. General Duane married in 1854 Harriet Brewerton, the daughter of Gen. Henry Brewerton, C. E. His widow and two sons, Mr. James Duane, an engineer of the Department of Public Works, New York, and Dr. Alexander Duane, survive him.

Rear Adm'l. Rhind died at his home in New York on the afternoon of Nov. 8, after a long illness, there being no hope for his recovery owing to his advanced age. His sister, Miss Rhind, his brother, Charles Rhind, and Colden Rhind, his nephew, were with him when he died. The Admiral was born in New York, Oct. 31, 1821, entered the Navy as a midshipman, from Alabama, Sept. 3, 1838, became passed midshipman, July 2, 1845; master Feb. 21, 1853, and Lieutenant, March 17, 1854. He served in the John Adams of the Pacific Squadron in 1855-6 and in the Constellation on the coast of Africa in 1859-61. At the beginning of the civil war he commanded the steamer Crusader on the South Atlantic blockade, and participated in a series of operations in Edisto Sound, South Carolina, for which he received the thanks of the Navy Department in 1861-62. He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander July 16, 1862, and had charge of the Seneca in 1862 and the monitor Keokuk in 1862-3. Previous to the attack on the forts at Charleston he buoyed the channel on the bar, and in the attack the next day, April 7, 1863, took the Keokuk within 550 yards of Fort Sumter, becoming the special target of all the forts. His vessel was hit ninety times and nineteen shot penetrated at or below the water line. She withdrew from action, sinking, but Rhind kept the ship afloat until next morning, when she sank, but the crew were saved. He was commissioned Commander, Jan. 2, 1863, continued on duty off Charleston, commanding the steamer Paul Jones and the flagship Wabash, and participated in engagements with Fort Wagner and other forts in 1863-4. In the attack, July 18, 1863, he commanded the division of gunboats. He was given the gunboat Agawam of the North Atlantic Squadron in 1864-5, was in James River from May till October, 1864, co-operating with Grant's army, and bombarded forts and batteries, especially Howlett's, for which he received the thanks of the Navy Department. In the attack on Fort Fisher he was selected to command the Louisiana with a volunteer crew from his vessel. She was loaded with 215 tons of gunpowder and bombs, fitted with fuses set to explode by clockwork, and towed to within 200 yards of the beach and 400 yards from the fort. The perilous undertaking, suggested by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, was successful to the extent of exploding the powder, but this did not injure the fort. Commander Rhind was recommended for promotion by Adm'l. Porter, who in his report drew attention to Comdr. Rhind and Lieut. Preston, and said: "They engaged in the most perilous adventure that was perhaps ever undertaken. As an incentive to others, I beg leave to commend them for promotion. None in the squadron considered that their lives would be saved, and Comdr. Rhind and Lieut. Preston had made an arrangement to sacrifice themselves in case the vessel was boarded, a thing likely to happen." He was commissioned Captain March 2, 1870, commanded the Congress on the European station in 1872, was lighthouse inspector in 1876-8 and was commissioned Commodore Sept. 30, 1876. He was on special duty and president of the board of inspection from 1880 till 1882, became a Rear Admiral Oct. 30, 1883, and on the following day was placed on the retired list, having attained the age of 62. Rear Adm'l. Rhind never married. He was a member of the New York, St. Nicholas and Aztec clubs, and an honorary member of the New York Yacht Club. He was of a retiring disposition, very reticent, and could seldom be induced to speak of his brilliant achievements.

Brig. Gen. T. C. Sullivan, U. S. A., Commissary General of Subsistence, will retire from active service on Sunday next. It is generally understood at the War Department that President McKinley will appoint as Gen. Sullivan's successor, Col. W. H. Bell, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, now on duty in the Department at Washington. Col. Bell is the ranking officer of the Subsistence Department, and will himself re-

tire Jan. 28, 1898. In making this appointment President McKinley will adhere to his policy of appointing to the head of a department able and deserving officers who have but a short time to serve, but whom he desires to honor with increased rank and emoluments. In consequence of the promotion of Col. Bell to the rank of Brigadier General, Lieut. Col. William A. Elderkin, will be promoted to Colonel; Maj. John F. Weston, to Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. O. M. Smith, to the rank of Major. It is understood that 1st Lieut. J. H. Duval, 18th Inf., stands a good chance of appointment to the rank of Captain of the Subsistence Department to fill the vacancy made by the promotion of Capt. Smith.

Capt. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., chairman, and Comdr. George F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., and Capt. John Mills, U. S. Engineers, naval and military secretaries of the Lighthouse Board, came on from Washington this week, the guests of Col. Heap, Engineer, and Comdr. Snow, inspector of the 3d Lighthouse district, at Tompkinsville. The purpose of their visit is the official examination and test of the new acetylene gas buoy light with which Col. Heap has been experimenting and which promises to revolutionize lighthouse illumination. If their report be favorable Col. Heap's buoy light will take the place of those now in use.

The following enlisted men of the Marine Corps have been awarded medals of honor: 1st Sergt. Allan Dame, U. S. R. S., Vermont; Sergt. John H. Quirk, Fifer, Joseph P. Hilton and Drummer August Frazier, Washington Navy Yard; Sergt. Edward H. W. Holt, Port Royal, S. C.; Corp. Charles Marshall, Puget Sound, Wash.; Pvt. John F. Elms; 1st Class Musicians Henry Jaeger, Joseph Oliveri, Giacinto Licarione, Joseph Giovannini and Wilhelm Au; 2d Class Musicians Frederick Patzschke, Henry Stopack, Henry Tavender and Louis Tilleux; 3d Class Musicians John M. Linden, Vincent Petrola, William Giacchetti and Alfred Giacchetti, Washington Barracks. The medals were made at the Philadelphia mint and are now being engraved.

The Navy Department has issued instructions to the Senior Medical Officer of each ship and shore station to furnish to the officer charged with the duty of making reports on fitness in any case, copies of all entries in the medical journal which reflect upon the moral qualifications of any officer, and the officer so charged with making such reports shall treat said entries in the manner provided by regulations respecting unfavorable answers made by him to queries contained in the prescribed form of reports on fitness, and shall forward the same, the statement in regard thereto, if any be made, and such comments as he may deem proper, with his semi-annual report to the Department.

The session of 1897-98 of the Army Medical School, opened at Washington, in the Army Medical Museum Building, on Wednesday. Seven students are in attendance, Capt. and Asst. Surg. P. R. Egan, recently stationed at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, and who has obtained leave to take this course, and the following who successfully passed the recent examination for entrance to the school: Henry Page, Maryland; Bailey K. Ashford, District of Columbia; Henry A. Webster, Massachusetts; Jesse E. B. Clayton, California; Brainard S. Higley, Jr., Ohio, and Geo. R. Ranchus, New York. The preliminary lecture was delivered by Col. and Asst. Surg. Gen. C. H. Alden, who, in the course of his remarks, announced to the members of the class the establishment, by Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Surg. U. S. A., of a prize gold medal, of the value of \$40, to be awarded annually to the graduate of the Army Medical School, who has attained the best average standing in the classes of that year, as determined by the faculty of the school. The prize is established by Maj. Hoff in honor of his father, who was an officer of the Volunteer Medical Staff, during the war of 1861-65, and was immediately commissioned to the Revenue Cutter Service.

E. F. Davis and R. F. Halpine, candidates who recently successfully passed the examination for entrance to the Revenue Cutter Service as 2d Assistant Engineers, have received their commissions. The case of 2d Asst. Engr. Davis is a notable one, as he is the first enlisted man of the Navy to receive a commission in the Revenue Cutter Service by direct transfer. Mr. Davis was a machinist on the cruiser Brooklyn, and obtaining leave from that vessel, he creditably passed the Revenue Cutter Service examination and therewith, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, was discharged from the Navy by orders of Secretary Long, and was immediately commissioned in the Revenue Cutter Service.

PERSONALS.

Miss Elsie Denny Gregg, daughter of Maj. T. J. Gregg, U. S. A., who sailed from San Francisco Oct. 8, 1896, expects to arrive in New York on the Normannia, Nov. 15, after completing a tour of the world.

Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, left Washington on Sunday, Nov. 4, for Fortress Monroe, to inspect the Lancaster with a view to her employment as a gunnery training ship.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor, U. S. N., was one of the ushers at the marriage of Mr. Edward S. Looney, on Nov. 10, to Miss Mary Hise Norton, the eldest daughter of Mrs. E. Norton, of St. George, S. I. Each usher was presented by the bridegroom with a handsome jeweled scarf pin.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has decided that except as to personal property which officers of the Army have and use in the discharge of their military duties, their personal property is taxable the same as that of any other person, unless some special exemption be granted. This, of course, has no application to places, like military reservations, where exclusive jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States.

Col. Smith, of the 69th New York, was on Nov. 10 presented with a handsome silver loving cup by his officers as a token of esteem. The officers assembled by the request of Lieut. Col. Edward Duffy, who was the originator of the movement, and Capt. T. J. O'Donohue presented the token in a neat speech, which was followed by one from Col. Smith, who invited his officers to adjourn to a neighboring cafe, where a pleasant evening was spent.

Orders were issued from the Navy Department on Thursday for the retirement on account of age of Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, on Dec. 5, and Chief Engr. W. W. Dungan. Comdr. Tanner's retirement will promote Lieut. Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker to be Commander; Lieut. Karl Rohrer to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. (Junior Grade) W. B. Whittelsey, to be Lieutenant and Ensign Victor Blue, to be Lieutenant (Junior Grade). The retirement of Chief Engr. Dungan will promote P. A. Engr. R. I. Reid to be Chief Engineer and Asst. Engr. C. R. Emrich, to be Passed Assistant Engineer.

Adm'l. R. N. Stembel, U. S. N., is at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A., and a party of veterans, visited the battlefield of Gettysburg this week.

Capt. J. C. Ord, 25th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Missoula until Feb. 10 next, is visiting at 145 North Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn.

Lieut. Col. James Jackson, 1st U. S. Cav., was married Nov. 3 at Davisville, Cal., to Miss Eliza Greene, daughter of Mrs. C. E. Greene.

Lieut. W. L. Kenly, 1st Art., left Camp Alger, Ga., Nov. 5, and after a short visit to friends, will join at Washington Barracks, about Nov. 15.

Lieut. H. D. Todd, 3d U. S. Art., was married Nov. 11, at Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss Emma N. Greene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Greene.

Mr. Geo. Brown, Jr., son of Rear Adm'l. Geo. Brown, U. S. N., retired, has been appointed an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, subject to the usual examination.

Maj. Gen. John Rutter Brooke, and Col. Michael Vincent Brooke, U. S. A., are recent transfers from the Minnesota to the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. Roland G. Hill, 20th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Hill, were saloon passengers on the North German Lloyd steamer Willehad, which sailed from Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10, for Bremen.

Mrs. T. A. Gill, wife of Chaplain Gill, U. S. N., it is reported, was knocked from her bicycle and kicked by a horse attached to a coach, at Hackensack, N. J., on Nov. 10, and received painful injuries.

Capt. J. S. Poland, 21st Inf., and Mrs. Poland, gave a reception Nov. 6, at Columbus Barracks, in honor of Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell and Mrs. Haskell, recent arrivals there. It was a gala occasion.

Capt. Marion P. Maus, 1st U. S. Inf., A. D. C. on the staff of Maj. Gen. Miles, has had a busy time of it since his return from Europe with his chief, with his official and social duties at Washington, D. C.

Miss Jessie Lincoln, youngest daughter of the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, former Secretary of War, was married Nov. 11 in Milwaukee to Mr. Warren Beckwith, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. From the dispatches it would seem that the parents on both sides were opposed to the marriage.

Maj. Moses P. Handy, Special Commissioner from the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, arrived from England this week, accompanied by Mrs. Handy and Lieut. Asher Carter Baker, U. S. N. Lieut. Baker was associated with Maj. Handy in the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Mr. Ericsson Foote Bushnell, the well-known basso, who was married in New York, Nov. 10, to Miss Bertha Tudor Thompson, is the son of the Mr. Bushnell who was associated with John Ericsson in building the original monitor *Roland* Molineux (who was one of the ushers), is a son of Gen. E. L. Molineux.

Mrs. McKinley, Miss Alger, daughter of Secretary of War Alger, and Miss McKenna, daughter of Attorney General McKenna, under the escort of Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., attended the performance of "Rip Van Winkle" by Joseph Jefferson at the National Theatre, Washington, D. C., on the evening of Nov. 10.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner reports that his election expenses for the position of District Attorney in the recent New York election were \$2,663.52 for printing, distributing, banners, flags, and newspaper advertising. Mr. Lewis Nixon, late of the U. S. Navy, candidate for alderman, spent \$92 for printing and postage.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Volkmar, Adj't. Gen., Dept. of Colo.; Capt. P. R. Egan, Med. Dept.; Capt. M. C. Wyeth, Surg.; Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. R. M. Taylor, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bean, 2d Cav.; Maj. W. H. McLaughlin, 16th Inf.

Officers of the Navy lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Potter, Surg. H. G. Beyer, Park Avenue; Surg. A. F. Magruder, Capt. J. J. Read, Capt. R. D. Evans, Albermarle; Lieut. L. S. Van Duzer, Lieut. L. Karmany, U. S. M. C. Grand Hotel; Lieut. F. Winslow, the Gerlach; Lieut. E. E. Capehart, Imperial; Surg. J. W. Ross, Everett House.

Paymr. Otis C. Tiffany, U. S. N., who died at the Mare Island Naval Hospital, Oct. 31, 1897, of pneumonia, entered the Navy in 1875 and attained the grade of Paymaster. The deceased officer leaves a mother and a sister in New York City. The funeral took place Nov. 2, with full military honors, Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Adams, of the Monterey, being in charge.

Engineer-in-Chief Melville and Lieut. Henry E. Rhoades, U. S. N., were among the guests at a dinner given last week to Mr. A. F. Yarrow, of the Yarrow Ship Building Co., at the Engineers' Club, by Maj. W. H. Wiley, treasurer of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Yarrow, who has taken advantage of the mechanics' strike, in England, to make a brief visit to this country, goes to Washington as the guest of Engineer-in-Chief Melville.

Lieut. Gustavus C. Hanns, U. S. N., who brought the coast survey Schooner *Eagle* to Baltimore for survey duty in the Chesapeake bay, has been detached and reported on board the U. S. S. *Newport*, which is to carry the Board of Survey to the Nicaragua Canal. Lieut. Hanns will have charge of the hydrographic work on the expedition. Ensign H. A. Wiley is now in command of the *Eagle*, which is at work in the upper bay at Baltimore, about Middle River.

An important Army retirement for age on Sunday next, Nov. 14, is that of the Commissary General of Subsistence, Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Sullivan, who was graduated from West Point, July 1, 1856. He served from that time until 1861, in the artillery, and in that year was transferred to the Subsistence Department. During the war he rendered constant and efficient service, receiving at its close the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel. Since the war he has held many responsible positions with credit to the service and to himself and now passes from the active to the retired list with the best of good wishes from his many friends.

The marriage of Dr. William Vaux Ewers, of Rochester, N. Y., only son of Lieut. Col. E. P. Ewers, 9th U. S. Inf., and Miss Amy Beach, only daughter of ex-Lieut. Gov. Allen C. Beach, was solemnized at Trinity Church, Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 2. The maid of honor was Miss McCrea, of David's Island, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Misses Mabel Shaw and Alice Gerding were bridesmaids. The groom was attended by G. Willard Rich, of Rochester, and Maurice Whittaker, of Sackett Harbor; Addison Wardwell and Lieuts. Lewis and Connell, 9th Inf., acted as ushers. After the ceremony a small wedding breakfast was served at the bride's home. The guests were, besides the bridal party, ex-Gov. and Mrs. R. P. Flower, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ewers, Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Beach, Mrs. V. C. Hay, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor and Mrs. J. Saunders Reed.

Maj. L. M. Maus, Surg., U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Nov. 12 from a short leave.

Capt. E. L. Randall, 5th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., this week from a month's leave.

Lieut. J. T. Dean, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Brooke, and Mrs. Dean are visiting Gen. and Mrs. Dandy in Omaha.

Capt. W. W. McCaw, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., arrived Nov. 2 at Fort Thomas, Ky., from Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Comy. Sergt. Rogers Scholgen, U. S. A., lately placed on the retired list, has made his home in New York City.

Lieut. R. B. Paddock, 6th U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from a month's leave spent in the East.

Capt. R. M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Art., commandant of Fort Preble, Me., rejoined there Nov. 11, from a short leave.

Capt. William Davis, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., just retired from active service, at his own request, is at Jacksonville, Ill.

Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th U. S. Inf., on a month's leave from Fort Niagara, has for present address, Youngstown, N. Y.

Comdr. John McGowan, U. S. N., of the Training Station, Newport, R. I., has gone to Washington with his family for a month's stay.

Col. Rodney Smith, U. S. A., who sailed for Europe Nov. 6, has for present address, care Robert Thode & Co., bankers, Dresden, Saxony.

Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d U. S. Art., and bride joined at Fort Warren, Mass., this week from a short wedding trip and received hearty welcome.

Lieut. Charles Crawford, 21st U. S. Inf., left Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., Nov. 8, on a six weeks' leave, a part of which he will spend at Paola, Kan.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Clous, Deputy J. A. Gen., U. S. A., was to leave Chicago this week and after a few visits in Ohio, join at Governors Island early next week.

Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d U. S. Art., Fort Monroe, has been called to Petersburg, Va., by the recent death of his father, whose funeral took place this week.

Lieut. John Newton, 16th U. S. Inf., an experienced officer of eighteen years' service, has succeeded Lieut. W. K. Wright, as Quartermaster of the regiment.

Lieut. Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., and Mrs. Hero, who have been on a bicycle tour through Europe since their marriage in July last, were expected to rejoin at Fort Monroe, Va., this week.

Sailmaker M. P. Barr, U. S. N., who has been on duty at Mare Island, Cal., has reported in San Francisco for duty under Lieut. G. M. Stoney, U. S. N., in the recruiting rendezvous, at 10 California street.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar, Adj't. Gen. of the Dept. of the Colorado, was expected in New York City this week to remain until after the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Volkmar has been in New York for some time past.

Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th U. S. Art., a member of the Board on the Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire, and Mrs. Coffin are now comfortably settled into quarters at Governors Island, and received a hospitable welcome.

Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th U. S. Art., who is soon to take command at Fort Delaware, Del., visited that post this week to see what may be necessary for the comfort of the troops before they regarrison that memorable post.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute for November contains a learned article upon "A Photographic Impact Testing Machine for Measuring the Varying Intensity of an Impulsive Force," by B. W. Dunn, Lieutenant, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., beside other highly interesting scientific articles.

Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. A., who for the past ten years has been president of the Crown Pen Company, Chicago, has severed his connection with that company and in future will devote himself to literary work. He is widely known as the author and publisher of various tactical works, including "Cadet Life at West Point," which has been received with so much favor here and abroad.

Thomas Keenan, of Flushing, L. I., who pleaded guilty to forgery Nov. 5, before the General Sessions, was an engineer soldier stationed at Willets Point; last April was honorably discharged at his own request, and on Oct. 7 forged Lieut. William V. Judson's name to a check for \$37.50 and passed the check. Keenan says he committed forgery to get money to support his wife and child, being unable to get work. Judge Fitzgerald suspended sentence.

A monument to Marechal Canrobert, of France, was unveiled Oct. 3 at his native village, Saint Céret. The fund for the monument was raised by popular subscription, some of it coming from Italy, England, Russia and Turkey. The figure of Gen. Canrobert is represented as in full uniform, with his Marechal's baton in his hand. Gen. Billot, the French Minister of War, Gen. de Sébastien, of the 17th Corps, representing the President of the Republic, and representatives of the armies of Great Britain, Italy and Turkey assisted at the ceremonies. Gen. Freekericksz, military attache of the Russian embassy, was also present.

Among the contents of "Harper's Magazine" for December will be a narrative poem by Gen. Lew. Wallace, entitled "The Wooing of Malkatoon," an article on "Geo. William Curtis at Concord," by George Willis Cooke, and an interesting array of fiction, including stories by Owen Wister, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Mary Tracy Earle, and William McLennan. The number will be bound in an ornamental cover, designed in colors by Kenyon Cox. The numbers of "Harper's Weekly" during November will contain letters from Tappan Adney, the "Weekly's" correspondent to the Klondike; an account of the recent fleet maneuvers, entitled "With the North Atlantic Squadron," with four full-page illustrations, by R. F. Zogbaum, and articles on the Chicago and New York Horse Shows; on "The Zonite Movement," by the Rev. Clifton H. Levi; on "Crespo's Two Monuments," and on "The Making of a Big Gun." Mr. W. D. Howells will also resume his department of "Life and Letters."

The squadron of the 3d Cav., under Maj. J. S. Loud, lately at the Centennial Exposition at Nashville, seems to have been very popular. The "American" of that city says: "Of all the various regiments that have been here, it is safe to say that the officers and men of the 3d Cav. have more completely won the hearts of all than any other body of soldiers. The officers are the jolliest set of fellows imaginable, and from Maj. Loud down to the youngest Lieutenant, they have been the toast of every gathering they have honored with their presence. The daily drills of the troopers were one of the best drawing features of the Centennial, and every afternoon throngs of people lined the military plaza and admired the graceful, sturdy cavalrymen and their splendid horses as they went through the attractive drill. In fact, about the only fault to be found with the cavalrymen—that is, its officers—is that they are nearly all married or engaged, which is a serious fault in the eyes of the young ladies. However, this drawback did not seem to have any effect on their popularity."

Col. John W. Barlow, of the Engineers, was in St. Louis a few days during the past week.

Capt. and Mrs. Stephen Y. Seyburn are settled in their home on Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C., which house they have taken for one year.

Lieut. P. E. Marquart, 2d U. S. Inf., lately on leave in Philadelphia, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, en route to join his regiment at Fort Harrison, Mont.

Miss Hunt, daughter of the late William H. Hunt, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Arthur, will be with Mrs. Vice-President Hobart this winter as her secretary.

Rear Adm'l. E. O. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will leave Washington shortly on a tour of inspection of the Navy Department property on the Pacific coast.

Rear Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Greer, are at home, 2010 Hillyer Place, Washington, D. C. Miss Greer has entirely recovered her health, and will be able to take part in the gaieties of the coming winter.

We are glad to learn that the condition of Brig. Gen. G. N. Lieber, Judge Adv. Gen. of the Army, is considerably improved and that he expects to be able to resume his duties at the Department next week.

Col. John I. Rodgers, 5th U. S. Art., rejoined at Governors Island Nov. 7 from detached service as president of the board to consider the question of the location and distribution of the present artillery force, etc.

Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adj't. Gen. W. P. Hall, U. S. A., who has for some time been on duty in the Adjutant General's Office, at Washington, left this week for his new post, as Adjutant General of the Department of Texas.

Maj. J. W. MacMurray, Commandant of Fort Barrancas, Fla., who has had a pretty busy time of it lately, owing to the approach of yellow fever Pensacola, is expected North soon to spend December and part of January on leave.

Gen. and Mrs. Alexander J. Perry are rejoicing at the birth of their seventh grandchild, a daughter, born to Lieut. and Mrs. John Perry. Lieut. Perry is fortunate in having been selected Military Instructor at the College in Asheville, N. C.

Rear Adm'l. John G. Walker, U. S. N., retired, president of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, was a visitor at the Navy and State Departments on Saturday of last week, arranging for the departure of the commission for Nicaragua on the gunboat Newport, which will be ready to sail on the 20th inst.

Sergt. E. W. Davis, lately promoted from Corporal in Co. E, 2d Infantry, U. S. A., is a son of Chief Clerk Davis, of Department Headquarters, at Omaha, Neb. Sergt. Davis served five years in the 6th Cavalry and held at one time the rank of 1st Sergeant. Sergt. Davis is the fourth generation of soldiers.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Grant Hatch, daughter of Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, to Capt. Eugene K. Austin, 8th Inf., N. G. N. Y., and son of the late Stephen F. Austin. The wedding, owing to a recent death in the bride's family, will be quietly celebrated in January.

Miss Yannita Humphrey, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Charles F. Humphrey, will be introduced to society at a tea given by her mother at 1326 19th street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Humphrey has been enjoying a visit from her two sisters, Mrs. Mexia and Miss Mary Foster. The latter now makes her home in New York City.

Lieut. A. C. Sharp, Jr., U. S. N., naval aid to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, was struck by an electric car while riding his bicycle in Washington on Friday, Nov. 5, and had a narrow escape from serious injury. He was rolled under the fender, it is said, and the car was only stopped when the wheels were within a few inches of the Lieutenant's head.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. G. L. R. Irwin, Park Avenue Hotel; Capt. C. S. Smith, the Gerlach; Maj. J. B. Quinn, Lieut. J. S. Sewell, Lieut. W. M. Wright, Capt. G. D. Fitch, Lieut. W. H. Miller, Lieut. E. F. Taggart, Lieut. G. H. Preston, Lieut. T. P. Howard, Grand Hotel; Col. T. A. Dodge, the Waldorf; Gen. J. D. Bingham, Windsor; Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Murray Hill.

Mr. Richard Croker, Senator Grady, Col. Asa Bird Gardner, Mr. Guggenheim and Mr. O'Brien were at Hot Springs, Va., this week, seeking recuperation from their recent political labors in New York. A dispatch from there says: "The party drove to Warm Springs and in a little old-fashioned hotel there found a register in which was inscribed the names of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and many other distinguished Virginians."

The "Illustrated American" for Nov. 6 publishes the "Story of the Monitor," as told by her commander, the late Rear Adm'l. John L. Worden, in a conversation with the writer of the article, Mr. Rufus Rockwell Wilson. The article has several illustrations, including a double page picture of the battle of the Monitor and Merrimac, drawn by Worden G. Wood, grandson of Adm'l. Worden. Of the many pictures of this famous fight this is one of the very best.

The following promotions in the Navy have been made in consequence of the retirement of Commo. R. R. Wallace, formerly Commandant of the Naval Station, at Newport, R. I.: Capt. John C. Watson, to be Commodore; Comdr. F. E. Chadwick, to be Captain; Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Wise, to be Commander; Lieut. Thos. S. Phelps, Jr., to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. (Junior Grade) Marbury Johnston, to be Lieutenant, and Ensign Guy H. Burge, to be Lieutenant.

The Highland Falls "News" says: "In order to avail himself of a much needed rest Capt. J. B. Bellinger contemplates a trip beyond sea some time between Nov. 17 and 20, governed by the condition of health of Mrs. Bellinger, which at the present time, we regret to say, is somewhat delicate. Capt. Bellinger's voyage will be made exceedingly agreeable by the companionship of Rev. C. G. O'Keeffe, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Highland Falls, who expects to visit Rome."

Secretaries Alger, Long and Gage, Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U. S. N., Comdr. F. W. Dickins, U. S. N., and Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker, of the Revenue Cutter Service, attended a conference at the White House on Monday, at which it was decided to send the revenue cutter Bear, now at Seattle, to Alaska for the relief of the American whaling fleet said to be destitute and icebound in Behring Sea. The Bear will be in readiness in a few days and will sail as soon as possible.

Passed Asst. Engr. F. H. Conant, U. S. N., instructor at the Naval Academy, is recovering from a serious illness, caused by tasting a bit of mushroom the size of a pea. He was found insensible an hour afterwards. Mrs. Conant with a companion had only just recovered from the effects of exposure from shipwreck; when they found they could not manage their boat they called to some fishermen for assistance, who replied they could not come to them as they had ten dollars' worth of fish in their boat and could not afford to lose them.

Capt. F. H. Edmunds, 1st U. S. Inf., is a recent visitor to friends at Governors Island, N. Y.

Lieut. Harrison J. Price, 24th Inf., is lying dangerously ill at his home in Ada, O., where he was recently ordered for college duty.

Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th U. S. Inf., on leave at Black Mountain, N. C., since Sept. 15 last, was expected to rejoin at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., this week.

Maj. W. C. Shannon, Surg. U. S. A., and Mrs. Shannon have gone to San Diego, Cal., for the winter. We are glad to know that Maj. Shannon's health is improved.

Surg. John W. Ross, U. S. N., retired, was a passenger on board the S. S. Rotterdam, of the Holland-American line, which arrived at New York on Saturday last.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Rear Adm'l. Joseph Nelson Miller, was at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, from Saturday until Tuesday and sailed on the steamer Australia, Nov. 2, for Honolulu.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will deliver an address before the U. S. Naval Institute, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Friday, Nov. 19, at 8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. R. Brooke left Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 3, for Fort Riley and from there goes to Forts Reno and Sill, on his present partial tour of inspection of the posts in the Department of the Missouri.

Maj. Douglas M. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Scott have returned to Washington after a summer passed at Saratoga Springs, where the Major derived great benefit from drinking the waters. Miss Scott is one of the rosebuds of the coming season, and their home, 1410 20th street, will be the scene of a coming-out tea.

The Louisville "Times" says: Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th U. S. Inf., is now stationed at Nashville, and his wife is as popular as ever among her old friends. She was Miss Frances Maney, niece of Dr. and Mrs. David Yandell, of Louisville, and was a brilliant figure here during her girlhood. She is a magnificent looking woman, tall, blonde and exceedingly stylish in appearance, and is noted for her wit and brilliancy. She is a sister of Mrs. Samuel Waters, and is expected to visit her relatives here in the near future.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department this week: Paymr. E. B. Rogers, Lieut. C. B. T. Moore, of the Naval Academy; Passed Asst. Paymr. Harry R. Sullivan, of the Wilmington; Lieut. G. W. Denfield, of the New York; Surg. P. Fitzsimmons, Lieut. H. M. Hodges, Pay Insp. Geo. A. Lyon, Ensign G. L. P. Stone, of the Puritan; Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, of the Dolphin; Comdr. W. M. Folger, Light House Inspector; Lieut. S. A. Stanton, of the Iowa, and Lieut. W. F. Low, of the Enterprise.

Lieut. Col. William E. Waters, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., who will be retired for age on Monday next, Nov. 15, has an excellent record of long and faithful service. In May, 1861, he received an appointment as Assistant Surgeon of District of Columbia Militia, the following August was appointed Surgeon of Volunteers and for his faithful and meritorious services during the war received the brevets of Captain and Major. He attained his present grade Oct. 1, 1895. Col. Waters has been on leave from Columbus Barracks for some time past.

A pretty military wedding recently celebrated at the U. S. Ordnance Depot, St. Louis, was that of Miss Frances L. Kress, daughter of Maj. John A. Kress, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., to Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., 3d U. S. Cav. The rector of St. Paul's Church officiated and the quarters of Maj. Kress were handsomely decorated for the occasion. Miss Helen Kress, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Lieut. Edwin Supplee, 3d Cav., was best man. A reception followed the ceremony and after a short wedding trip the married couple will be at home at Jefferson Barracks.

Miss Harriet B. Hitchcock, daughter of the late Commander R. D. Hitchcock, U. S. N., is to be married on Wednesday next, Nov. 17, at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, to Mr. F. C. Harriman. Capt. George Dyer, cousin of the bride, will be best man, and the ushers, Col. Anthony Dyer, another son of the Governor of Rhode Island, and who is one of his father's staff; Algernon Sartoris, grandson of the late Gen. Grant; David Banks, Harriman N. Simons and William Greer, son of Rev. Dr. Greer. A large reception will follow the ceremony at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Last week we briefly referred to the marriage at Fort Leavenworth, Nov. 2, of Lieut. George McDouall Weeks, 15th U. S. Inf., to Miss Nellie Huston, daughter of Capt. J. F. Huston, 20th U. S. Inf. The post chapel was handsomely decorated, and was filled with invited guests, among whom were Maj. Gen. Brooke and wife and Capt. Richards, 16th Inf., A. D. C., wife and daughter. The maid of honor was Miss Emilie Huston, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Misses Hawkins, Hamner and Austin. Lieut. Cole, 23d Inf., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Rutherford, 4th Cav.; Mearns, 20th Inf.; Smiley, 15th Inf., and James Huston, brother of the bride. Mrs. Dudley, of Leavenworth, presided at the organ. After the services at the church there was a reception at the home of the bride, and the bridal couple left for a tour of Mexico, after which they will be at home at Fort Bayard.

Fort Leavenworth recent items are: Mrs. Reynolds, widow of Gen. Reynolds, of the Quartermaster's Department, is expected from Baltimore on a visit to her son, Capt. Reynolds, 14th Inf. Mrs. Reynolds will be accompanied by her daughter, Miss Reynolds. The wife of Capt. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., is expected home from California about Dec. 1. The funeral of Henry Ameling, retired, U. S. A., took place Nov. 5 with military honors. Chaplain Cade, of the Federal prison, owing to the absence of Post Chaplain Robinson, performed the religious services. Mrs. Cusick, wife of Lieut. Cusick, 5th Cav., has arrived from the East. Post Chaplain Robinson has returned from the East. The U. S. Infantry Society met to elect a secretary-treasurer, vice Capt. Phister, ordered to the Pacific Coast, but owing to the absence of a quorum an adjournment was taken. The society is in excellent financial condition, having \$780.06 in the treasury.

Director N. D'Salle, of the U. S. Naval Band, a musician of large and varied experience, is an applicant for the position of Bandmaster of the 71st New York. He is most highly recommended and was bandmaster 1873-1882 Municipal Band, Italy: 1883-1889 U. S. S. Trenton, U. S. N.; 1890-1895 Assistant Leader Liberati's Band on tour, president of Mascagni's Musical Society, member of Musical Mutual Protective Union, N. Y., member of Innes Band. Prof. D'Salle was in charge of the band of the Trenton when she founded in the great storm at Samos in 1889, and had his musicians play the "Star Spangled Banner" at the time, an incident that will remain memorable one in the Naval history of the United States. Leader D'Salle has been decorated with a massive silver medal from the Italian Philharmonic "Patastrac" in Lima, Peru, South America, 1888, and a handsome gold medal from Mascagni Musical Society in New York City. The personnel comprises 45 carefully selected musicians, including many experienced musicians of the United States and foreign Navy and regimental bands, U. S. N., discharges as proofs.

HOW SHERIDAN WAS SAVED TO THE ARMY.

In answer to statements appearing in the Washington "Sunday Post" concerning General Sheridan as a cadet (Gilpin Sheridan, as he was called at the Academy), one of his classmates says: "Cadet P. H. Sheridan was not suspended when he was on his second class course, but in his first class year, while in his last year's course. The official records show he had completed his final second class examination, June, 1851. As to his 'half killing a fellow-cadet,' there is evidently some mistake. He never had but one fight during the entire period he was at the United States Military Academy, and that was with Cadet Sergt. W. R. Terrell, who was killed while gallantly leading his brigade at Perryville, in 1862. Terrell was excessively zealous in his military duties as a cadet officer. Sheridan thought he reported him unnecessarily. One evening Co. C, of which both were members—Terrell, a file closer—broke ranks after the parade. Sheridan attacked him with both his fists, having thrown his gun on the ground. No blood was drawn by either party; they were separated after a few blows passed between them. As Terrell was a cadet officer, Sheridan was reported for striking him for discharging his duty, otherwise no notice would have been taken of the encounter, nor would the superintendent, Capt. H. Brewerton, U. S. Engrs., have ever heard of it. Sheridan was about 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighing about 115 lbs. Terrell about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, weighing about 150 lbs., and far his superior in strength.

"As to the statement that he (Sheridan) had hard work to keep a place in his class that would permit him to finish, that his trouble was the usual one, mathematics, it is evidently another error. There never was a time from his connection with the Academy until his graduation that he or anyone of his class who knew him supposed for a moment that he would not graduate; he never was in a critical position, at any time, in any of his studies. Why he should go to the superintendent, knowing his safety, and express apprehension, is hard to understand. He stood in 1848-49, his fourth class year, in general standing, 38; mathematics, 32; number passed in class, 53. In 1849-50, his third class year, in general standing, 34; mathematics, 25; number passed in class, 52. In 1850-51, his second class year, in general standing, 27; applied mathematics, 31; number passed in class, 47. In 1851-52, his first class year, suspended; not examined. His class graduated in June, 1852. In 1852-53, his first class year again, in general standing, 34; engineering, 40; number in class graduated, 52.

"From this it will be seen that he was well and safely up in mathematics. Until his last year he had few demerits, consequently had little to fear from them. Gen. Lee, the superintendent in 1852 and 1853, was always unusually accurate and exact. No one knew the records of the Academy better than he did."

This officer is mistaken in saying that Sheridan "never was in a critical position, at any time in any of his studies." In the first year of his course he stood 52 in French, and Prof. Agnel, who was his instructor in French, during a conversation on board an ocean steamer stated to the editor of the "Army and Navy Journal" that Sheridan narrowly escaped a failure at that time. According to the story told by Prof. Agnel, he debated with himself whether he would draw the line just above or just below the name of Sheridan. "I finally concluded to give him the benefit of the doubt," said Prof. Agnel, "because I liked the little fellow." Sheridan was under suspension when the class of 1852 was examined, and was sent back a year, graduating in 1853, after a course of five years, No. 34.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The condition of discipline in the Chinese military service is indicated by the fact stated by the North China "Daily News" that a party of 300 disbanded soldiers who were on their way home escorted by native gunboats, suddenly attacked the gunboats, bound the officers and crews, and then proceeded to sack the houses in the vicinity. A sub-lieutenant and several sailors who showed resistance were cut down. After looting the neighborhood, the disbanded soldiers immediately scattered, scattering in different directions.

The steamer Flintshire landed eighteen maxim guns at Singapore in the first week of September. They are all 303 bore, to be used with cordite. These will be variously used for flank defense of forts, and of the harbor entrances, as well as for general land work with infantry. Some will be on fixed cone mountings, and others on light wheeled carriages. With the four of the S. V. A., which is the Senior Maxim battery in the British service, there are now twenty-two of these weapons available for use in the Singapore defenses.

Another railway will be built from Shantung to Chinese Vladivostock, a line of about 600 miles, to connect with the Russian Siberian line.

Complaint is made in Japan because Russian officers are instructing the Corean soldiers. "The Russian drill instructors are actually at work in Seoul," we are told. "They are a small number, it is true, but the originally circulated report that they were mere tourists who, taking advantage of a spell of leave, had planned a casual kind of trip to Corea, is completely exploded."

It has been decided by the military council to promote many Japanese soldiers during the coming year.

A Japanese newspaper urges its government to keep one or two men-of-war at Hawaii and in the waters of the United States, where Japan has great interests at stake, instead of keeping so many vessels in the sea of Japan and Corean waters. A Tokyo writer, Yamo Chayo, who complains that Japan is growing too cosmopolitan, says: "We have nothing to be ashamed of in our soldiery, and much of our pride and strength lie in the union, unity and uniformity which are strictly maintained in our Army and Navy. But is disheartening to see the whole of Europe and America, and even the past ages, parading in piece-meal on our streets—it means a disunion of thoughts and ideas on the one hand, and a childish variety on the other."

"WOODMAN SPARE THAT (SADDLE) TREE."

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

It makes me sick like unto sea sickness to read of the proposed slaughter of the cavalry. Why should 20 more troops be eliminated to cause the cavalry to furnish 120 of the 270 officers rendered available for detached service by this skeletonizing of troops and companies? Why not equalize details for detached service between the three arms? Is the Army too large? If so, why is an increase asked for and a decrease ordered in the most important branch to maintain in fine condition in time of

peace? If the commander says his force is too large will not Congress be too glad to accommodate him by a reduction even below his own idea of a suitable force? Therefore, we say, do not experiment till a point is reached when it will be ridiculous to say to the wielder of the Congressional axe "Woodman Spare That Tree."

HORSE CHESTNUT TREE.

A SOLDIER'S IDEA OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

I have seen so much comment by the press of the country on the case of Capt. Lovering and the discipline in the Army, that I have come to the conclusion to write a few lines in regard to it. I do not know Capt. Lovering and I do not belong to the Army, but I have served in three different regiments in the service, and Capt. Lovering's regiment is one of them. I have never seen any of the alleged abuse in the Army. I have seen summary punishment inflicted in extreme cases, but no unjust punishment, according to military law. As a class I have always found the officers in the Army gentlemen. I have served in all capacities as private, and non-commissioned officer, and I have never been twenty-four hours under guard or in arrest. I do not claim that I never committed any offense, but I do say that I have never been under any officer that watched a man day and night to see if he committed a petty offense. I always obeyed any lawful order that was given to me, and that is all that is required of a soldier. If Private Hammond had done that, all the so-called cruelty would not have happened. According to the evidence of the guard, I think that he should not have had any food or water till he obeyed.

I do not see how discipline can be maintained in the Army in any other way. If a regiment of soldiers is ordered out on a campaign, and if the commissioned officer of the command has to go round with his hat in his hand and ask every man if it is convenient for him to take the field to-morrow, it would be better to disband the Army, for all the benefit it would be to the people that support it. According to my observation and experience, a business man does not run his business on these lines. I have seen a business man punish his help with deduction of a quarter of a day's pay when he was ten minutes late, or discharge him after ten or more years' service for political reasons. If a man belongs to a union, I suppose that it is not cruelty to him or to his wife and children if they have to starve, because the union won't let him work. I think the methods in force in the Army compare very well with those of civilian life. If the press of the country would advocate the cause of the enlisted men in the Army who are doing their duty, in place of petting a worthless man who is of no good in the service or out of it, it would be better for the Army.

A soldier's trouble is not in the Army, if he has any. He makes it himself. It commences after he leaves the service. It does not matter how good a discharge a soldier has, a civilian will not employ him if he knows that he has been in the service. I know this from experience, not hearsay. In the Government and State service he is barred by the civil service commission.

There is too little inducement for a young man to serve in the United States Army. The retirement act after thirty years' service and the privilege to go to the National Home after 20 years' service have outlived their usefulness. In the first place, the changed condition in science of war, and with the modern guns, there are only a few men that are any good after the age of thirty-five. The Army requires young men for active service. Most old soldiers are discharged after they have served twenty odd years, and before they can get the benefit of the thirty years' act. They are then sent to the Soldiers' Home, or, as the inmates call it, the "Soldiers' Hell." By the visiting public they are looked upon as imbeciles, as the outcast of the Army. They are even begrimed the food they eat. They are not respected so much as a tramp, but are looked upon as a curiosity by visitors. They are as a general thing well preserved men that never had much sickness, but did their duty faithfully. They get little or no pension, and to add insult to injury they are put under the jurisdiction of a Temperance Union. They cannot play a game of billiards on Sunday; they cannot buy a glass of beer within a mile of the Home, and can hardly get it then. If they wear the uniform they will be asked if they belong to the Home; if they tell the truth they will be refused. They are, in short, practically under the same control as prisoners on parole. They cannot leave the Home for the very good reason that they cannot get work even as a street sweeper.

Such is the right of a free American citizen after he leaves the service. Is there nothing in all this to make the blood boil in an honest man's heart? As the Minneapolis "Tribune" says, the only time when an old soldier is honored is on Decoration Day; that is, if he at that time belongs to the Army that is being decorated. Under these conditions the press of the country will speak about the big interest that the people take in the Army, and what public opinion is worth to them. If the public is so much interested in the welfare of the enlisted men why not give them a show to make an honest living in the place of reducing them to paupers?

There is no man in the United States Army that wants charity. Give them the indisputable right on the police force and post office department in the State where they belong, free from all political influence. After twelve years' service in the Army make this service a stepping stone to advancement. Make the soldier proud of the uniform he wears and discipline will be easily maintained, the people will have a good Army and good public servants also. There is no reason why the small United States Army should not be the model Army of the world. It has the best material; all that is required is to use it in the proper manner. Up to the time that this is done it is better that the press leaves the Army discipline alone. I think it compares very well with civilian methods.

A VETERAN.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Nov. 4, 1897.

Lieut. Percival Lowe and Lieut. Haydon Y. Grubbs returned to the post this week from a month's tour of duty in the field.

Lieut. Walter McBroom left last week for a ten months' tour at the torpedo school at Willets Point. He is greatly missed by his friends.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Hinton recently entertained Col. and Mrs. Clarence Bailey and Miss Johnson at lunch.

Mr. Wales, of England, who has extensive mining interests in Mexico, was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hinton last week, en route to his home in England.

An interesting and exciting game of football was played between the soldiers and the town team last Sunday at the post, resulting in victory for the post team.

Mrs. Clarence Bailey did not go to Chicago week before last as reported.

Consul Charles Kendricks, of Juarez, was a visitor at the post last week.

Governor Miguel Ahumada, of Chihuahua, Mexico, accompanied by his family, passed through El Paso last week en route to New York. Governor Ahumada is also a Colonel in the Mexican Army, and had special permission from President Diaz to leave his country.

Troop A, 5th Cav., with Capt. Macomb and Lieut. McClure, left the post this week for a practice march of fifteen days. They are having delightful weather for their trip, as it is veritable spring weather, though the nights are a little cool.

Pvt. John Sutven, Troop A, 5th Cav., while in the field had his leg broken by a wagon running over it, and was sent back to the post. At last accounts was doing as well as could be expected.

Dr. Willcox accompanied the cavalry into the field, and in his absence, Dr. Race, of El Paso, will attend to all serious cases that may occur.

The little daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Laubach, 23d Inf., has been reported as dangerously ill at the home of its grandmother, Mrs. Hague, of El Paso, where Mrs. Laubach is visiting.

WHAT THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN THINKS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

We often read in our daily papers that there is no danger of war with Spain. The American people know that there is no such danger so long as our Government plays the old-woman end of the string. I have followed the sea for forty years, and no one knows better than a sailor the insults we have taken from Spain. An American man-of-war's man cannot meet a Spanish sailor but he is insulted. They hate us as they do poison. And what kills us sailors are the remarks the papers make about Senator Morgan; they call him a jingo. I wish all in Congress were like Morgan, then we would not be ashamed to hold our heads up as Americans. We have good men in the Army and Navy that are ready to fight Spain to-morrow: the sooner the better.

J. H. MILLER, U. S. Navy.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE, MONTANA.

Gen. Henry has arrived here and taken command. Mrs. Henry did not accompany the General but will join him in three or four weeks. In honor of their new Colonel, the officers and ladies of the 10th Cavalry issued invitations for a reception to be given to him on the evening of Nov. 4. Two committees of the ladies made most of the arrangements; one, consisting of Mrs. Wint, Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. Barnum, assisted by Lieut. Rockenbach, looked after the supper and the decorations for the dining hall; the other, consisting of Mrs. Shipp, Mrs. Hardeman, Miss Baldwin and Miss Johnson, decorated the hall. The flowers used in decorating were sent by the ladies who had not been able to attend. Col. Baldwin and Maj. and Mrs. Wint assisted in receiving the guests with Gen. Henry. The hall was well filled, all the officers being in full dress military uniform. The dance programme, which consisted of ten numbers, occupied the evening until 11 p. m. The room being filled with beautiful women handsomely dressed, and officers in full uniform, made a very bright scene. During the evening a champagne punch was served, from the 10th Cavalry silver and gold punch bowl and similar cups. About 11 p. m. supper was announced, of salads, oysters, sandwiches, ice cream, fruit, champagne. The table was covered with the superb 10th Cavalry silverware and linen, decorated by similes and stands of roses. One could hardly realize that here, away from civilization, so handsome an affair could have been possible.

During the supper and after all the glasses were filled, Col. Baldwin in a few well-chosen words welcomed Gen. Henry to the command of the 10th Cavalry and the post of Fort Assiniboine. Gen. Henry in replying, assured all that their lot in serving on the frontier was not as bad as they might think it, illustrating this by several amusing anecdotes, and that the well-appointed supper and its surroundings of beautiful women would make a bright spot in memory not easily forgotten. The health of the new Captain, Griswold, was drunk. He responded in a pleasant way.

Being out of sight we may be out of mind, but matters are not allowed to stagnate, and it is about as lively and pleasant a garrison as can be. Last year at this time the thermometer was 40 degrees below zero, and below zero two whole months. It is the extreme northern post at present, and it would seem that at least five years of isolation and increased expense for fuel and necessary stores should be sufficient to justify a change, but the 25th Infantry have been in this Department eighteen years. It is matter of a short time before the post will be abandoned, as its usefulness, except to give money to the railroad, seems to have passed. Now that railroads traverse the country, the quick handling of troops at centrally and economically located posts, seem to be in order.

Dr. and Mrs. Carter have joined here since last we were heard from and Dr. Bushnell has gone.

Capt. Evans has returned from recruiting service and Lieut. Smith and family have joined from leave following the completion of the Fort Leavenworth school course.

Our post exchange is in a most flourishing condition, having paid all outstanding bills, and declared a dividend of \$800. Maj. Ritzens, Exchange Officer, expects to declare a dividend of the same amount about every month now.

Two hunting parties have recently returned from the Missouri River, with eight or ten deer apiece; one party consisting of Maj. Hooton and Lieut. Miller, the other of Lieut. Reisinger and his father, Col. Reisinger.

Polo continues to be one of the outdoor attractions three times a week, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.

The San Antonio "Express" says: "Col. William P. Hall, the new Adjutant General of this Department, is expected to arrive from Washington about Nov. 15. Lieut. Reber, Chief Signal Officer, has returned after an absence in the North of several months' duration. The work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States is now in progress. One officer from each military post in the Department is now in the field filling in the details of the topography of the particular section assigned to him. Lieut. P. G. Lowe, from Fort Bliss; Lieut. C. H. Conrad, from Fort Clark; Lieut. Harbord, from Fort McIntosh; Lieut. Lazelle, from Fort Ringgold; Lieut. Dorey, from Fort Brown, and Lieut. P. Whitworth, from Sam Houston, constitute the corps now in the field, or that shortly will be. Lieut. Whitworth is working in the vicinity of Pearsall and his descriptions of the hunting attraction in that vicinity have so fascinated Lieut. Haines and Lieut. Barney that they are contemplating joining him shortly."

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR 23, Nov. 6, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes a list showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the U. S. judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with Section 2, Act of Aug. 13, 1894, and A. R. 577.

G. O. 62, Nov. 9, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1032 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1032.—Public animals shall, upon the day received, be branded with the letters "U. S." on the left fore shoulder. Cavalry and artillery horses, assigned to organizations, will also be branded on the hoof of one fore foot, one and one-half inches below the coronet, with the designation of the regiment and troop or battery. Branding irons will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department of uniform size and design. Letters "U. S." to be two inches in height. Letters and numbers of hoof brands on the same line, to be three-fourths of an inch high, the letter to precede the number, and blocked so as to penetrate the hoof one-sixteenth of an inch.

By command of Major General Miles:

SAM'L BRECK, A. A. G.

G. O. 61, NOV. 5, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Announces that by authority of the President of the United States, dated Oct. 29, 1897, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," the wood and timber reservation of Fort Laramie, Wyo., declared by Executive order of Feb. 9, 1881, is hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided in subsequent sections of the aforesaid act, or as may be otherwise provided by law, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

G. O. 28, OCT. 24, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.
Announces that the officers lycum season for this Department will comprise the months of December, January, February and March.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, and will proceed to Camp Alger, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, Tenn., and report for temporary duty. (S. O. 260, D. E., Nov. 10.)

Capt. George M. Wells, Asst. Surg., having been relieved from duty in the Department of California, Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., is designated to assist the Chief Surgeon of the Department in the duties of attending surgeon whenever called upon for such service. (S. O. 103, D. Cal., Oct. 19.)

Ord. Sergt. Rufus A. Mullis, having reported to headquarters, Department of California, is assigned to duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 104, D. C., Oct. 23.)

Payments to troops on the muster of Oct. 31, 1897, are assigned to officers of the Pay Department as follows: Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Deputy Paymr. Gen.—The Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Mason, San Diego Barracks, and the cavalry camps in the Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, Cal. Maj. John S. Witcher, Paymr.—Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Fort Baker, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal, and the troops in camp near Fort Point, Presidio Reservation, Cal. (S. O. 105, D. C., Oct. 27.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Nov. 1, is granted Maj. William L. Alexander, Commy. Sub. (S. O. 91, D. C., Oct. 29.)

Chaplain Chas. W. Freeland is assigned to charge of the post school for enlisted men. (Fort Monroe, Oct. 30.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut. Col. William J. Volkmar, Asst. Adj't. Gen. (S. O. 92, D. C., Nov. 1.)

Leave for ten days is granted Maj. Frank E. Nye, C. S., Chief Commissary of Department. (S. O. 101, D. P., Nov. 1.)

Capt. Robert R. Stevens, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as Quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., relieving Capt. Isaac W. Littell, A. Q. M., who, when so relieved will comply with his orders requiring him to report for duty in New York City. (S. O. 123, D. T., Nov. 1.)

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Maj. L. M. Mans. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 4.)

The leave for seven days granted Maj. Louis S. Tesson, Surg., is extended seven days. (S. O. 255, D. E., Nov. 4.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. R. J. Kemball will proceed to Sullivan's Island, S. C., for duty. (St. Francis Barracks, Nov. 4.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., on official business. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., will proceed to the works of the Laffin and Rand Powder Company at Pompton Lakes, New Jersey, on official business pertaining to the inspection of the manufacture of smokeless powder. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

Capt. Thomas Cruse, A. Q. M., is relieved from station in Washington, D. C., and from duty in charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Washington, Md., to take effect when his services can be spared, and will then proceed to and take station at Key West, Fla., and assume charge, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General, of the construction of a water and sewer system at Key West Barracks, Fla. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

Ord. Sergt. Edgar Stuart (appointed Nov. 5, 1897, from Sergeant Battery E, 2d Art.) now at Fort Preble, Maine, will be sent to Fort Hamilton, New York, for duty. (H. Q. A., Nov. 6.)

Maj. William L. Marshall, C. E., having been appointed a member of the Missouri River Commission, vice Maj. William H. Hener, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from further duty as Engineer Officer Department of the Missouri. (H. Q. A., Nov. 6.)

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, O. D., will proceed to the works of the Tredegar Company, Richmond, Va., on official business. (H. Q. A., Nov. 6.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, O. D., will make not exceeding two visits to Forts Winfield Scott and Baker, California, on official business. (H. Q. A., Nov. 8.)

Leave for two months and twenty-six days, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Maj. Louis W. Crampton, Surg. (H. Q. A., Nov. 8.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., is detailed as an additional member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (S. O. 199, D. M., Nov. 3.)

Capt. G. Wilde has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. S. Jenkins appointed Corporal in Troop G, 3d Cav.

Corp. D. R. Hessler, C, 3d Cav., has been promoted Sergeant.

Capt. J. McGovern has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. F. Delano appointed Corporal in Troop F, 3d Cavalry.

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply to the Adjutant General of the Army for an extension of fourteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Cameron, Q. M., 4th Cav. (S. O. 169, D. C., Nov. 3.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Nov. 5, 1897, is granted Col. C. E. Compton, 4th Cav. (S. O. 169, D. C., Nov. 3.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. John W. Craig, 5th Cav., to take effect upon being relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 123, D. T., Nov. 1.)

2d Lieut. John W. Craig, 5th Cav., will be relieved from further duty at Fort McIntosh upon arrival there of another officer for duty with Troop B, 5th Cav., and will then rejoin his station, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (S. O. 123, D. T., Nov. 1.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Nov. 9.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, Q. M., 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 101, D. P., Nov. 1.)

1st Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb., is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at the Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota. (S. O. 102, D. P., Nov. 4.)

10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

In General Orders dated Oct. 29, 1897, Col. Guy V. Henry announces that he assumes command of the 10th Cavalry and the post of Fort Assiniboine.

Capt. William Davis, Jr., 10th Cav., having served more than thirty years in the Army, is, on his own application, retired from active service. (H. Q. A., Nov. 6.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Junius W. MacMurray, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

Maj. J. L. Tiernon, 1st Art., will supervise the payment of troops on October muster. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 5.)

Addl. 2d Lieut. B. C. Gilbert, 1st Art., is detailed in charge of post school. (Key West Barracks, Oct. 30.)

Lance Corp. E. B. Guenther has been appointed Corporal in Bat. C, 1st Art.

Leave for seven days is granted to 2d Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 5.)

Pvt. J. F. Noonan, I, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., is extended two days. (S. O. 258, D. E., Nov. 8.)

Pvt. Thomas F. Donovan, K, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL M. P. MILLER.

The following named officers will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, California, on the dates indicated, for temporary duty in relation to the construction of plotting boards for the use of the artillery. 2d Lieut. William S. McNair, 3d Art., on Wednesday, Oct. 27; Addl. 2d Lieut. Edwin O. Sarratt, 3d Art., on Monday, Oct. 25. (S. O. 104, D. C., Oct. 23.)

Par. 2, S. O. No. 104, e. s., D. C., is so far modified as to direct 2d Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, 3d Art., to proceed to Benicia Arsenal, California, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, for the purpose stated in that paragraph, in place of 2d Lieut. William S. McNair, 3d Art. (S. O. 104, D. C., Oct. 27.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Nov. 15, is granted Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art. (S. O. 256, D. E., Nov. 5.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Delaware, Del., and Finn's Point, N. J., on public business relating to the proper establishment of his battery at these posts. (S. O. 256, D. E., Nov. 5.)

Artificer Lee Stinson, H, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal. Corp. R. J. Kimple has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. K. M. Smith appointed Corporal in Light Battery B.

1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 4th Art., is relieved from duty pertaining to the construction and repair of buildings at Fort Delaware, Del., and Finn's Point, N. J., to take effect upon the arrival of Battery I, 4th Art., at Fort Delaware, and will then proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Nov. 15, is granted Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art. (S. O. 256, D. E., Nov. 5.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Lance Corps. Charles B. Goddard and George Burton, of B and C respectively, have been appointed Corporals. Battery M, 5th Artillery, having completed certain duty at Willets Point, will return to Fort Slocum. (Fort Schuyler, Nov. 9.)

1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Capt. James S. Pettit, with his company (D, 1st Inf.), will proceed, on Friday, Oct. 22, from Benicia Barracks to the Presidio of San Francisco, California, for temporary duty. Undress and fatigue uniforms only will be taken. All extra and special duty men employed in the staff departments, also one non-commissioned officer and one private in charge of quarters will be left at Benicia Barracks. (S. O. 103, D. C., Oct. 19.)

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. W. H. H. Crowell, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 3.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. S. J. B. Schindel, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 5.)

Pvt. Allen C. Bixler, F, 6th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Louis H. Lewis, 9th Inf. (S. O. 260, D. E., Nov. 10.)

Capt. J. N. Weigel, F, 9th Inf., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 5.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. H. D. Wise, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 6.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Louis H. Lewis, 9th Inf. (S. O. 260, D. E., Nov. 10.)

10th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Leave for twenty days, on Surgeon's certificate, to take effect about Nov. 15, 1897, is granted Capt. William Paulding, 10th Inf. (S. O. 198, D. M., Nov. 1.)

Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., now at Fort Reno, O. T., is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods

to the Indians at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, O. T. (S. O. 198, D. M., Nov. 1.)

1st Sergt. B. F. Lewis, Co. F, 10th Inf., Fort Reno, has been robbed by a member of his company, William Garrison, of \$179.98, of which \$89.98 belonged to George Washington Lodge No. 13, Knights of Pythias, of that post. Garrison deserted Oct. 29, and before leaving stole the money from the Sergeant's locker. Sergt. Lewis has offered a reward in addition to the sum offered by the Government for deserters, and the Sergeant has sent his circulars to every city and town in the West, giving a description of the man, together with a photograph. We trust the rascal may soon be captured and adequately punished for his base and heartless conduct.

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The following transfers are made in the 11th Infantry: 1st Lieut. Charles P. Russ, from Co. C to K; 1st Lieut. Willis Uline, from Co. K to C. (H. Q. A., Nov. 9.)

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Nov. 5, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 101, D. P., Nov. 1.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Robert Alexander, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 102, D. P., Nov. 4.)

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. J. O'Shea, K, 13th Inf., is detailed on special duty to weigh coal. (Fort Slocum, Nov. 6.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Gose, 13th Inf., is appointed Signal Officer; 2d Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld is appointed Ordnance Officer. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 10.)

14th INFANTRY.—COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 14, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Biddle, Jr., 14th Inf., with permission to go beyond sea. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 10, 1897, is granted Capt. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 5.)

17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

Artificer John F. Beach, A, 17th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Frederick H. E. Elstein, 21st Inf., is further extended five days. (H. Q. A., Nov. 6.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, Nov. 6.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles Crawford, 21st Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 4.)

22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at the Lower Brule Agency, S. D. (S. O. 102, D. P., Nov. 4.)

24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.

To enable him to act as counsel, 2d Lieut. John A. Gurney, 24th Inf., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M., convened at Fort Douglas, Utah, during the trial of Pvt. William Thomas, Co. H, 24th Inf., only. (S. O. 92, D. C., Nov. 1.)

Under War Department instructions of Oct. 23, Capt. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf., is detailed to inspect and receive beef cattle to be delivered at the Fort Hall Indian Agency, Idaho, on or about Nov. 1, 1897, for issue to the Indians of that agency, during the remainder of the present fiscal year. (S. O. 91, D. C., Oct. 29.)

Pvt. John T. Boswell, Co. H, 24th Inf., having been found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, involving drunkenness and disorderly conduct, failure to cease disturbing a public meeting when directed to do so by the Chaplain of his regiment, and resisting and abusing a non-commissioned officer, was sentenced "To be confined at hard labor for the period of five months, forfeiting ten dollars per month for the same period." (S. O. 94, D. C., Nov. 4.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Hospital Steward Thomas Hill, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Sergt. George Baker, Detachment of Ordnance, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Sergt. Alfred Branderburger, Co. E, 20th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Corp. Philip Jones, Troop H, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Musician Louis Backer, Co. E, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (H. Q. A., Nov. 8.)

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Under orders from Col. Frank, commanding the Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, the post school for enlisted men, which commenced at this post on Monday, Nov. 1, will continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Post Chaplain Charles W. Freeland, U. S. A., is assigned to the charge of the school.

Special instructions in the duties of litter bearers and the method of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded will be given to the enlisted men each Saturday.

The following named officers will, until further orders, comprise the Post Exchange Council: Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. William P. Duvall, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Lee Stinson, H, 4th Art.

The following non-commissioned officers and privates, having completed the course of studies prescribed for the Enlisted Men's Division of the Artillery School, and having passed a satisfactory examination, are by resolution of the staff, entitled to the diploma of the school: Sergt. Clark D. Dudley, Battery I, 1st Art.; Sergt. William S. McNair,

Group—1, Cree; 2, Harris; 3, Morton; 4, McManus; 5, Timberlake; 6, Williams. These groups will report for such instruction to 1st Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art., Instructor, at 2 p. m. on the dates specified below: 1st group, Nov. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12; 2d group, Nov. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19; 3d group, Nov. 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26. Drills, by the several batteries of this post, before the Inspector, were ordered for Nov. 8.

The results of the artillery target practice, as officially announced under date of Nov. 3, of the instruction batteries for the season of 1897, places Battery I, 2d Artillery, in the lead, with a percentage of hits of 32.63 and a percentage of score of 43.16.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Nov. 22, 1897. Detail: Maj. Charles F. Robe, 14th Inf.; Capt. John Murphy, 14th Inf.; Capt. Frank F. Eastman, 14th Inf.; Capt. Bogardus Eldridge, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Henry G. Learnard, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Kranthoff, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert H. Allen, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert Field, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William D. Conrad, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 168, D. C., Oct. 29.)

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Nov. 8, 1897. Detail: Capt. Robert F. Ames, Capt. Edgar Hubert, 1st Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent, 1st Lieut. James R. Lindsay, 1st Lieut. John R. Seyburn, 2d Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, 2d Lieut. Merch B. Stewart, 2d Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, Addl. 2d Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, 1st Lieut. Edward N. Jones, Jr., 8th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 102, D. P., Nov. 4.)

At Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 10, 1897. Detail: Lieut. Col. Harry C. Egbert, Capt. Charles G. Penney, Capt. George B. Walker, Capt. Charles Byrne, 1st Lieut. William K. Jones, 1st Lieut. William C. Bennett, 1st Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, 1st Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 2d Lieut. George C. Saffrangs, 2d Lieut. Willard E. Gleason, 2d Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 2d Lieut. Louis H. Gross, Addl. 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bridges, 2d Lieut. Clarence N. Purdy, 6th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 256, D. E., Nov. 5th.)

At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 9, 1897. Detail: Capt. Francis H. Hardie, Capt. Henry L. Ripley, 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, 2d Lieut. Andrew E. Williams, 2d Lieut. William D. Chitty, Addl. 2d Lieut. John C. Raymond, 2d Lieut. George W. Moses, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 256, D. E., Nov. 5.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Nov. 12. Detail: Maj. Aaron H. Appel, Surg.; Capt. John B. Guthrie, 13th Inf.; Capt. James B. Goe, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Munroe McFarland, Adjt. 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William Newman, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William A. Sater, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Sample, 13th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 258, D. E., Nov. 8.)

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

Troops C and G, 1st Cav., returned to the garrison on Monday from Chicago, where they have been for ten days, having been ordered there to attend the Chicago Horse Show and give exhibition drills at several different times during the week. The first competitive drill was on Friday, when five men from each troop competed for prizes of money. 1st Sergt. Gould, of C Troop, won the first prize for the best mounted, equipped and drilled man. Pvt. Edwards, of C Troop, second. 1st Sergt. Barry, G Troop, third prize. The amounts were \$150 and \$30. On Saturday night, the last of the Horse Show, the two troops drilled in competition for a very handsome silver bowl valued at \$200. After a splendid drill of about twenty minutes the trophy was awarded to G Troop, commanded by Capt. Wainwright. C Troop was under command of Lieut. Davis.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

Nov. 10, 1897.

Maj. J. P. Sanger, Inspr. Gen., arrived at the post Nov. 4, and has been busy inspecting the different branches of the post since that date. He expects to leave Nov. 12.

Lieut. J. P. Wisser, 1st Art., was called away from the post suddenly Nov. 8, because of the death of his father.

Lieut. Geo. O. Squier, 3d Art., Instructor in Electricity and Mines, left the post Nov. 9, on a five days' leave.

The game of football that was expected between the Fort Monroe team and Columbia College, of Washington, to come off on the 8th, was a failure, the Columbia team, after playing a game with the Hampton, and Richmond City College, felt that, in their crippled condition they could have no chance to win against the strong team of the post, so they took the boat Nov. 7 to Washington.

The first game of football of the series between battery teams for a prize to be awarded Dec. 1, next, field day, was played on Nov. 6, between Batteries K, 4th, and I, 1st Art., and was won by Battery K. Score 20 to 0. The next game is between Battery F, 1st, and I, 2d Art., and will be played Nov. 13.

THE UTE TROUBLES.

Gen. Otis, commanding the Department of the Colorado, telegraphed Nov. 5 as follows: "Nov. 3, Capt. Wright, commanding the troops in northwestern Colorado reports: 'Scouted Snake River, Lilly Park, and Cross Mountains, Nov. 1 visited Thompson's ranch and camped where Indians were killed by game wardens. Families in Lilly Park returned to ranches on same date. Nov. 2 sent out scouting parties in direction of Douglas Springs, Disappointment Cañon, Elk Springs, and Cross Mountains. No indications of the presence of the Indians since affair with the game wardens. No depredations by Indians. Will camp to-night at Box Elder and to-morrow at 'K' ranch on return trip, unless otherwise directed.' The commanding officer at Fort DuChesne telegraphs that condition at agencies remains unchanged."

The recent passage of a law in Georgia prohibiting football in that State led enthusiasts in the game to see if they could not utilize the Federal reservation at Fort McPherson. But alas! it is reported that the Commandant, Col. H. C. Cook, is obdurate, saying that he not only regards the sport as dangerous, but that it is only proper that he should take this course out of deference to the Legislature. The last hope of the players has been destroyed, and football might as well be henceforth regarded as not existing in Georgia.

Lieut. Michael O'Brien, 5th U. S. Inf., whose controversy with Capt. Romeyn some months ago attracted so much public notice, appears to be in trouble. A press dispatch of Nov. 7 from Atlanta, reports him as being in arrest for absence without leave the entire time the regiment was at Chattanooga last month. The outcome is not yet reported.

MADISON BARRACKS, NEW YORK.

November 8, 1897.

Since the wedding of Miss Lyster last June, one social event after another has followed in gay succession. Among the most brilliant were the reception to Col. and Mrs. Kline upon their departure from the regiment, and a later reception to Maj. and Mrs. Morton upon Maj. Morton's retirement from active service.

The very recent reception to Col. and Mrs. Powell has never been surpassed by any former social event here. The hall was a bower of beauty due to the artistic taste and deft fingers of Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Finley.

At a concert for the benefit of the Episcopal Church at Sackets Harbor the hall was well filled and the following attractive programme delightfully rendered: Part I.—1. Selection, "Bohemian Girl," Balfie—9th Inf. orchestra; 2. Quartette, "La Serenade," Schubert—Miss Powell, Miss Kilbourne, Mrs. Kilbourne, Mr. Jumps; orchestra accompaniment. 3. Song, "To Sevilla," Desau—Miss Margaret Kilbourne; piano accompaniment, Mrs. Kilbourne. 4. Song, "Rose, Sweet Rose," Lemmel—Mrs. Palmer; orchestra accompaniment. 5. Waltz—Stahl—Mandolin Club; Mrs. Finley, Miss Lee, Miss Kilbourne, Miss Helen Kilbourne, Miss Flora Finley and Mr. Rethers. 6. "Beauty's Eyes," Tosti—Miss Kilbourne; violin obligato, Miss Flora Finley; piano accompaniment, Mrs. Kilbourne. Part II.—1. "Hearts and Flowers," Tobani—9th Inf. orchestra. 2. Aria, "O! Mio Fernando!" (La Favorita), Donizetti—Miss Powell; orchestra accompaniment. 3. Violin Solo; a, "Simple Aven," Thorne; b, "Cradle Song," Hauser—Miss Flora Finley; piano accompaniment, Mrs. Finley. 4. Song, "Could I," Tosti—Mrs. Arthur Yates; orchestra accompaniment. 5. Mandolin Duet, Selection from "Il Trovatore"—Mrs. Finley, Miss Lee; piano accompaniment, Mrs. Palmer. 6. Quartet, "Good Night," Martha, Flotow—Miss Powell, Miss Kilbourne, Mr. Jumps, Mrs. Kilbourne; orchestra accompaniment.

M. Arthur Yates has formed a dramatic club which is busily engaged in preparing a series of dramatic entertainments to be given during the winter. Under his able management the first of the series was given last week and scored a marked success. "Twenty Minutes Under an Umbrella"—Miss Munson and Mr. Barlow, received much applause. "The Veneered Savage," presented the same evening, is said to have been the best amateur performance ever given here. Mrs. Finley as "The Duchess," Miss Lee as "Lady Fanny," Miss Kilbourne as "A Chicago Belle," Miss Margaret Kilbourne as "A Younger Sister," Mr. Munson as "Dick Majendi," and Mr. Rethers as "Lord Penury," were each well adapted to their respective parts, and the general verdict was that the play could not have been more acceptably presented.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

Gov. Adams, of Colorado, and Mrs. Adams, Adjt. Gen. Moses, of Colorado, and Capt. E. F. Willcox, 6th U. S. Cav., on duty with the National Guard of that State, are recent visitors to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. The usual courtesies were extended by Col. Van Horn and his officers and a most enjoyable time was spent. Gen. Moses is quoted as saying: "Our party was much impressed with what we saw at Fort Russell and we do not hesitate to say that the military post is one of the most thoroughly equipped and best conducted in the United States. The regiment is perfectly drilled and the grace with which the men execute different movements is quite unusual." Captain Willcox, an old Army officer, was also loud in praises of Fort Russell. During the time the gentlemen in the party were inspecting the quarters, the famous 8th Infantry Band rendered a delightful concert to the ladies who were the guests of Mrs. Van Horn during the visit to the post.

The War Department is informed of the death of Alfred Tidball, son of Col. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., retired.

Orders have been issued for the garrisoning of Fort Delaware, Del., and Finn's Point, N. J., by Battery I, 4th Artillery. One officer and 12 men have been assigned to Finn's Point and the remainder to Fort Delaware, which will be headquarters.

Fort Custer, Mont., is to be abandoned on the recommendation of Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, commanding the Department of Dakota. Cos. A and D, 25th Inf., stationed at Fort Custer will be sent to Fort Harrison, and two of the four companies of the 10th Cavalry now at Fort Custer will be sent to Fort Keogh and the other two to Fort Meade.

The troops at Fort Myer and Washington Barracks report unofficially to the Quartermaster's Department that they are very much pleased with the new type of shoe recently issued for trial at many of the posts. If equally favorable reports come from the other posts the new styles will be adopted for general use.

The gallant 6th Infantry is by no means displeased that it is to remain at Fort Thomas, Ky., for about a year longer. What the gallant 23d in Texas, which was slated for Fort Thomas, has to say about it, we have not yet heard.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., in his annual report, recommends an increase in the telegraph and telephone communication between Army posts and large cities, and a slight increase in the personnel of the Signal Corps.

In his annual report General Sam'l Breck, Adjt. Gen., urgently recommends that Congress should add two regiments to the artillery and two companies to each regiment of infantry. More artillery is absolutely necessary to care for and use on sea coast defenses.

He compliments the efficiency of the enlisted men and recommends the passage of the Sewell bill for regulating the pay of non-commissioned officers, and urges the passage of a law forbidding under severe penalty newspaper publications in regard to coast defenses.

The officers named herein are detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods during the current fiscal year to the Indians at the following designated Indian Agencies, viz.: Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, Capt. C. J. Crane, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah; Lemhi Agency, Id., 1st Lieut. H. C. Keene, Jr., 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah; Southern Ute Agency, Colo., 1st Lieut. C. B. Baker, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo.; Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, 1st Lieut. John Cotter, 15th Inf., Fort Bayard, N. M.; Colorado River Agency, and Fort Mojave Indian School, Ariz., Maj. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf., Whipple Barracks, A. T.; Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico, Maj. W. M. Wallace, 2d Cav., Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 94, D. C., Nov. 4.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

G. O. 63, Nov. 11, 1897, H. Q. A., A. G. O. Publishes the regulations for the government of the U. S. Engineer School at Willets Point, N. Y., approved by the Secretary of War.

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Wm. Paulding, 10th Inf., is extended one month, with permission to leave the Department of the Missouri. (H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

The following transfers are made in the 11th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Chas. W. Penrose, from Co. H to Co. A; 1st Lieut. Wm. Weigel, from Co. A to Co. H. (H. Q. A., Nov. 11.)

The following transfers are made in the 18th Inf.: 2d Lieut. Murray Baldwin, from Co. H to Co. K; 2d Lieut. Haydon Y. Grubbs, from Co. K to Co. H. (H. Q. A., Nov. 10.)

The following transfers are made in the 21st Inf.: 2d Lieut. William M. Morrow, from Co. I to Co. D; 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, from Co. D to Co. I; 2d Lieut. John J. O'Connell, from Co. A to Co. K; 2d Lieut. William H. Mullay, from Co. K to Co. A. (H. Q. A., Nov. 10.)

1st Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, 8th Inf., at his own request, is relieved from further duty at the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Nov. 10.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., is granted 1st Lieut. Charles Gerhardt, 8th Inf. (H. Q. A., Nov. 10.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate of disability granted 2d Lieut. James A. Shipton, 1st Art., is extended one month on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., Nov. 10.)

Capt. George K. Spencer, U. S. A., is detailed for service as professor at St. John's Military School, Salina, Kan. (H. Q. A., Nov. 10.)

Commy. Sergt. Charles Stephan (appointed Nov. 8, 1897, H. Q. A.) Sergeant Light Battery D, 5th Art., now at Fort Hamilton, New York, will be sent, without delay to Fort Delaware, Del. (H. Q. A., Nov. 10.)

Maj. Charles Shaler, O. D., will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, on official business. (H. Q. A., Nov. 10.)

The following transfers are made in the 9th Inf.: Capt. William L. Carpenter, from Co. B to Co. I; Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller, from Co. I to Co. B. (H. Q. A., Nov. 10.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Nov. 10.)

Capt. Henry Wilson, K, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant.

1st Lieut. John Pope, 1st Art., is appointed Exchange Officer and Adjutant of Camp. (Camp Alger, Nov. 5.)

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. Johnson Haag, 1st Art. (Sullivan's Island, Nov. 9.)

1st Lieut. M. F. Harmon, 1st Art., is appointed Recruiting Officer. (Fort Barrancas, Nov. 3.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Nov. 9.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf. (Fort Columbus, Nov. 10.)

2d Lieut. V. K. Hart, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 8.)

Capt. W. A. Mann, 17th Inf., is detailed member of Exchange Council. (Columbus Barracks, Nov. 8.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 10, 1897.

Though there were engagements for two football games last Saturday, there was no game. The Rutgers College football team cancelled their engagement on account of lack of men in a fit condition to play. The Maryland Agricultural College, which was to have played the second team, or "Naval Academy Hustlers," on the same day, cancelled their date at the last moment. Arrangements were made for an athletic club game, but the superintendent raised an objection, and the idea of having a game was abandoned.

The team has been at hard practice all week. On Wednesday, a very good game was played between the team and "Hustlers"; the latter were unable to score, but made several good gains, at one time being on the team's five-yard line. The game on Saturday, the 13th, with the University of Virginia, will probably be one of the most interesting games of the season. The Academy team has had dates with the University of Virginia for several years past, but the latter college has failed invariably to carry out its agreement. It is hoped that they come up to the scratch this year.

On Thursday Miss Jasper, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Jasper, of the Academy, gave a tea complimentary to Mrs. Tilton and Miss Seldon. Following young ladies of the yard were present: Miss White, Miss Stuart, Miss Burnham, Miss Key, and Miss Loomis.

On Thursday, Mrs. Schouler gave a golf tea, at her home in Annapolis, to the members of the Naval Academy Golf Club.

Miss Whiting, of Washington, is the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Williams, at their home at the Marine Barracks.

Miss Seldon, who has been the guest of Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, has left Annapolis for her home.

On Saturday, the 6th, a very pleasant time was afforded at a candy pull given by the Misses Craven, at their residence on Maryland avenue, in Annapolis.

Secretary Alger has disapproved the recommendation of General Miles for skeletonizing cavalry companies on the ground that he has not authority under law to take the proposed action and announced that nothing will be done in the matter without authority from Congress.

Secretary Long is considering the advisability of supplying a concrete entrance to Dry Dock No. 3, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It has been urged upon the Secretary that if timber be employed to make the necessary repairs, there may be a recurrence of the leakage responsible for the present condition of the dock, but if concrete be used it will be possible to pump out the water in the dock and repair it without danger.

In the case of 1st Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, 3d U. S. Art., who traveled on duty without troops from Alcatraz Island, Cal., to Starkville, Miss., the Quartermaster, who furnished him transportation, selected for him, without consulting him, a route that was 200 miles longer than the shortest usually traveled route, because the regulations and decisions of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department require that bond-aided and land-grant railroads be used whenever it is practicable to select them. The officer, however, was paid mileage by the Pay Department at the rate of four cents a mile for each mile contained in the shortest usually traveled route between the two points named. An appeal was taken by the officer, and the Judge Advocate General of the Army has held that both the Quartermaster's Department and the Pay Department were bound by the law and regulations to do just what they did and had no discretion in the matter.

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The Nashville "American," advertising to the fact that the 5th U. S. Inf. was recently while well on the homeward march recalled to service at the Centennial Exposition, says: "Now, the gallant soldier boys didn't mind coming to Nashville in the least, but they were not taken with the idea of coming in their old clothes. Of course, every officer and man took only his worst uniform on the march, and it was the only outfit they had when they were ordered to Nashville. And they are mad, especially the privates. But, as a matter of fact, the uniforms of the officers and men show signs of hard service, but they also make them look more like real soldiers than parade dress would have done, and no feature in the parade attracted more attention than the eight companies of the 5th in heavy marching order. They looked—officers and men—what they are, soldiers, every inch of them, and are needlessly worried over their appearance."

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The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the Army officers acting as Indian agents at places where suitable quarters are provided by the Government are not entitled to commutation of quarters. An officer receiving money to which he has no legal right may be required to refund the same. The Secretary of War is advised to proceed against Col. H. B. Freeman, formerly Indian agent, Osage agency, to recover \$1,761.60, received by him as commutation of quarters, as he was not serving in the capacity of an Army officer. This account was disallowed by the auditor of the War Department.

The dentists are, apparently, alive to the necessity for representation in the Army. At a recent convention of their fraternity at Buffalo, Dr. F. Bentley, of Niagara Falls, read a paper on the subject. He stated that the teeth of the soldiers in the Army were neglected, and said it was time that some action was taken to remedy the condition of things. He declared there were 28,000 men in the Army, and if their teeth were cared for properly their general health would be much better than it is now. He did not believe that one member of the medical corps had professional knowledge of dentistry. Dr. Bentley related his own experience in treating the men at Fort Niagara during the past nine years. He held that the Government should have a commission corps of dentists or should make contracts with local dentists to treat the teeth of the regular soldiers. He offered a resolution submitting to the military authorities the advantages would be derived from having regular practicing dentists connected with the various Army posts and calling on the Representatives of Congress to procure the necessary legislation. The resolution was adopted. We may state for the information of Dr. Bentley that for the last thirty years or more the cadets at the

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Military Academy and the officers on duty at West Point have enjoyed the services of a thoroughly competent dentist in the person of Dr. Saunders, formerly a hospital steward, and now a practicing dentist at Highland Falls, N. Y.

The Chicago "Inter-ocean" publishes a letter from William G. Morris, late "Acting" Master Commanding U. S. N., in which he says: "Hon. Horatio L. Wait, master in chancery, and a well known and prominent naval officer during the rebellion, took exception to some of the cuts of the naval vessels issued in the naval records of the late unpleasantness. He sent his letter to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and he in turn referred the letter to the superintendent of the naval war records, and the superintendent's letter in reply appears in the Washington "Post" of the 25th inst., in full, with editorial remarks from some party who thinks he knows it all, and who is, or attempts to be, quite the authority. For his information I will say that we have quite a few ex-naval officers in Chicago who were not paymasters in the Navy, but who fully indorse every line Mr. Wait has written upon the subject.

"We know that the many thousands who know Mr. Wait will agree with me that he needs no defense from the tirade of the Washington 'Post.' He understands as much about a ship as very many men who have the title of commander attached; so that he is authority, even if he was a paymaster."

We do not see how the question whether Judge Wait is an ex-paymaster or an ex-admiral affects the question of his criticism, which speaks for itself. We know that he is entirely competent to express an opinion upon the subject discussed, not only because of his knowledge of a ship, but because he is a man of much artistic talent, who is able to picture a man-of-war equally well with pen or pencil.

An exhibition of bullet proof armor invented by W. Leonard Foote, was given at the armory of the 23d Regt. N. G. N. Y., Nov. 5. Shots from the .30-caliber Army rifle were fired at armor two and one-half inches thick, and on examination only a yellowish spot where the enamel had been carried away indicated where the bullet had struck. The apron had so completely closed the aperture that one of the spectators failed to find any holes, even with a pencil point. Mr. Foote claims that his armor is applicable for many other uses, such as hulls and decks of ships, shells of racing skiffs, yachts and the rapid equipment of ocean steamers in case of war; that it is fifty per cent. lighter in the ratio of resistance than steel armor shields; that water cannot penetrate the punctures it may receive, and that being non-magnetic it will not influence binnacle compasses, and is especially suitable in that regard for the protection of the bridges of naval vessels.

The record of the football team at the Military Academy is a sufficient answer to the claim made by the advocates of Yale to which we referred last week, which is to the effect that the team they put into the field at West Point was weakened by substitutes. In ten games played by Harvard against various colleges the lowest score, 10, was made against West Point; the highest being 38, against Amherst. Yale's lowest score in nine games was that of last week against West Point. The scores of Harvard in the games referred to run as follows: Against Amherst, 38; Bowdoin, Newton, Cornell and Wesleyan, each 27; Newtown A. C., 22; Williams, 20; Brown, 18; Dartmouth, 13; West Point, 10. The scores of Yale are: Against Williams, 32; Wesleyan, 30; Indians, 24; Brown, 18; Amherst, 18; Chicago, 16; Trinity, 10; Newton, 10; West Point, 6. There is no institution plays a squarer game than West Point, and this fact is often to their disadvantage. They won another glorious victory last Saturday against Lehigh University, scoring 48 to Lehigh's 6.

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THE CAMPAIGN OF MARENGO.

In the preface to his latest volume, "The Campaign of Marengo," Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, U. S. A., says: "I have written this book for the civilian and the soldier. I cherish the hope that it will be interesting to both." As to this Lieut. Sargent need have no concern. He has given us a work creditable to himself and to the military service, and one that will be of permanent interest and value to all readers of history* and students of the art of war.

In his introductory chapter Lieut. Sargent describes the formidable coalition to crush the French Republic which Napoleon found arrayed against him when he returned from Egypt. Nelson had crushed the French navy at the Nile and Austria had all but reconquered Italy. All the conditions favored the allies. The hopes of France rested upon the Corsican soldier, who, as the head of the Republic, had now for the first time obtained full control of military operations.

Understanding how important a factor Bonaparte was in the contest the Archduke Charles, Austria's ablest soldier, counselled peace. His advice was rejected and he was sent into honorable exile.

Given over to the command of inferior men, the Austrian forces were divided into two independent armies of equal strength and separated too widely for co-operation. The three French armies were kept within supporting distance and the organization and movements of one, the Army of Reserve, had been so skilfully concealed that its existence was doubted by the Austrians. Thus was offered the opportunity for executing Bonaparte's favorite maneuver of defeating advancing armies in succession before they could unite. The possession of Switzerland gave him a secure hold on an angular position and enabled him to assemble his forces so as to strike either Austrian army a vital blow without enabling the enemy to learn from which side the blow would come. This superiority in position counterbalanced the enemy's superiority in numbers. Such was the immediate result of the fatal mistake made by the Austrians in adopting a double line of invasion. To maneuver 190,000 men so as to bring out their full fighting power "required the genius of a great captain," and the Austrians were commanded by inferior men. Even a great captain would have been hopelessly crippled by the supervision of the Aulic Council.

This situation is very clearly described by Lieut. Sargent, and in his opening chapter he presents an interesting study of the various combinations and strategic movements which might have led to a different result. The Austrians were well organized and well supplied,

and they were filled with the enthusiasm of victory; the French soldiers were ragged, half-starved and discouraged. Some deserted; many were so emaciated that they could hardly bear arms, and a number were sick with fever. In the preliminary operations the Austrians were successful against Messina in Italy, and the memorable siege of Genoa followed this success. After a period of inaction Moreau finally crossed the Rhine, defeated the Austrians under Kray, and detached a portion of his force to march by the way of the St. Gotthard into Italy. He was followed by Bonaparte, leading his Army of Reserve across the Great St. Bernard. Meanwhile Masséna had been forced to surrender Genoa, but his stubborn defense of that city secured for him the right to the honors of war and left him free to fight again when beyond the lines of the enemy. The active operations of the Army of Italy, begun April 5, terminated June 4.

Bonaparte's reason for not marching to the relief of Masséna is intelligently explained. Moreau, who stubbornly refused to carry out the plan of Bonaparte, and had adopted a more complicated one of his own, succeeded only because he was not opposed. He was outgeneraled by Kray, and though he gained two or three indecisive victories, he failed to seize the opportunity that offered to crush the Austrians, to march on Vienna and compel the Austrian emperor to sue for peace. This greater success "was reserved for him, who, daring to follow in the footsteps of the great Carthaginian, was destined to startle the world by the splendor of his achievements."

On the 6th of May Bonaparte left Paris to direct the operations of the Army of Reserve. On the 15th he commenced his memorable movement across the St. Bernard, which was completed May 20, without accident or serious delay, except the delay at Fort Bard, which at first threatened to defeat his entire plan. The whole of northern Italy, between the Po and Switzerland, was soon in possession of the French; the communications of the Austrians were seized, several Austrian garrisons captured, and immense quantities of provisions and munitions of war. The Austrians discovered that the Army of Reserve, whose existence they had up to this moment doubted, was a dread reality and that Bonaparte was at its head. Montebello followed and won for Lannes—"impetuous, stubborn, brave, fierce and terrible on the battlefield"—the title of "Duke of Montebello."

Defeated on the first day at Marengo, there appeared to be no longer any hope for Bonaparte. His shattered army had been forced into retreat; the greater part of his cavalry was destroyed; two-thirds of his cannon captured, and of his infantry organizations only fragments remained. "Who would have thought that before the close of that eventful day the vanquished would become the victors?" Dessaix, hearing the thunder of the guns, had halted his division, advancing on Novi, and soon he was marching to the sound of the cannon.

The tide of battle turned; "once more the Austrians were crushed; once more the French were triumphant, the gallant Dessaix falling dead on the field of battle while gallantly leading his division."

"On the 15th of May Bonaparte had begun the passage of the Great St. Bernard with the Army of Reserve. On the 15th of June, 1800, he received the surrender of the Austrian army in Italy. In one month he had crossed the Alps, entered Milan, severed the Austrian communications, fought and won a great battle, and, as a result, obtained possession of the great part of northern Italy."

"Thus ended the campaign of Marengo. It brought about a temporary peace between France and Austria; it excited to the highest pitch the military spirit of the French people; and it fixed ultimately upon the head of Bonaparte an emperor's crown." Marengo was the culmination of a series of successes that made his fame.

At St. Helena Napoleon said: "The greatest military maneuvers I ever made, and those for which I give myself most credit, were performed at Eckmühl and were infinitely superior to Marengo, or to any other of my actions." Notwithstanding this expression of opinion, Marengo remains one of the most interesting studies in the art of war, and Lieut. Sargent has made it doubly so by his clear and concise narrative, and the intelligent comments with which he follows each chapter. He has furnished a valuable text-book for the student of war. A partial parallel may be established between Marengo and our own battle of Shiloh. At Marengo Bonaparte was surprised because he had an insufficient cavalry force, as Grant was at Shiloh; he was badly cut up the first day, and on the second day was able by the timely arrival of reinforcements to turn the tide of battle against the enemy. The parallel ceases when we compare the completeness of the victory at Marengo with the undecisiveness of the result at Shiloh. But to Marengo Bonaparte brought the resources not only of his genius for war, but an experience ripened upon the field of battle. Before he crossed the St. Bernard he had gained twenty pitched battles, conquered Italy and Egypt, and dictated peace to the Emperor of Austria within twenty leagues of Vienna.

It is encouraging to find our officers devoting themselves to such studies as this, especially when they bring to the work so much intelligence and so much capacity for the clear presentation of a subject as is displayed in this volume.

An English officer, Maj. May, has written a work on the subject of the much discussed problem as to the action of horse artillery with cavalry. It is a compilation, and not a very skillful compilation, but the author has brought together some interesting facts from which each one can draw his own conclusions. He finds very few examples of the combined action of horse artillery

and cavalry in modern war. Their use was not prominent in 1866, and the French cavalry was wretchedly managed in the war with Germany. As a rule, the horse artillery did not participate in such cavalry engagements as there were. For his examples, therefore, Maj. May goes back to the wars of Frederick and Napoleon, when the conditions were so different from what they are to-day. Cavalry can no longer, for example, charge unbroken infantry with any hope of success. As to artillery, two or three minutes of close fire from infantry would put it out of action, and the efficiency of its fire has not increased in proportion to that of the small arm. Yet Maj. May thinks that batteries should be thrown into the thick of the fight to support the infantry when temporarily checked, as they were on various occasions during the Franco-Prussian war.

The plans for a floating steel dry dock recommended by the Bunce Board are not meeting with the approval of engineers and persons experienced in the docking and repairing of ships of great draft. Among the many reasons given for disfavoring a floating dry dock is that the cost of maintenance would be excessive, owing to the fact that the interior pontoons could not be protected, and deterioration of the steel would be very rapid. It is said that the annual cost of maintaining the steel floating dry dock at Bermuda, W. I., is \$65,000 per annum, and that there would be no floating dry dock at that point if a site for a graving dock was obtainable; the same being true as to Havana, Cuba, for which port a floating dry dock has been constructed. Instability and insecurity are urged against the floating dry dock because the water ballast would be continually changing its position with each change of the level of the dock, making it impossible to use the dock in a tide-way. The docking of a large ship is a delicate operation at any place or time, but would be doubly so when undertaken at sea or in an open roadstead. The probabilities are, that should the weather become stormy, either during the operation, or while dock and ship were being towed into port, both ship and dock would go to the bottom. It is also stated that such a dock would require a basin at least fifty feet deep to accommodate a battleship drawing approximately thirty feet of water. The bottom section of such a dock would be at least fifteen feet deep, and allowing five feet for clearance, it is thus seen that not less than a basin of fifty feet in depth would accommodate the dock. The channel at most Navy Yards does not exceed thirty to thirty-five feet in depth, and it is therefore clear that the basin would be from fifteen to twenty feet below the bottom of the channel, and that every tide would shallow the basin, making it necessary to dredge constantly.

The dock of the description recommended by the Bunce Board, together with its basin, it is stated, would cost not less than \$1,750,000.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York will have engrossed copies of their resolutions on the subject of Coast Defense, published last week, sent to the New York members of Congress, asking them to interest themselves in the matter. Engrossed copies of the resolutions will also be sent to the President of the United States and the Secretary of War. The Chamber of Commerce has also ordered that a copy of the report of their committee be sent to the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in the principal cities of the United States.

In an interview with a reporter from the New York "Herald," Rear Adm. Erben, U. S. N., said:

"I have read the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, but, in my opinion, they can do nothing better than to build, equip and keep in readiness on both coasts more vessels like the Terror and the Puritan and even smaller vessels. I mean, of course, of the monitor type. Such vessels can go anywhere. They are capable of speedy concentration. They can go from one part of the coast to another with surprising celerity. A fleet of that character would be a splendid adjunct to the outside fleet of heavy draught vessels and the heavy batteries along the coast. Monitors would be for the coast defense. For a moment let us forget New York, important though she is, for there are hundreds of other places susceptible of attack. If an enemy's fleet should attack, say, New London, our monitors would be instantly available. Our swift moving vessels could easily get to points where there are no batteries. In case of the enemy bearing down upon New York there would be our heavy draught vessels outside, while those of the monitor type would be in the inner line of defense. They would run up and down the Sound, and the Sound, in my opinion, would be one of the chief objective points of the enemy. The monitors would be available for the eastern defense of the harbor, at the Race; in fact, everywhere. They could also act outside, retreat, and get inside under cover when necessary. What we want is a combination fleet. The Sound is the strategic point around New York, and therefore we want a movable force. The principal thing is to keep the foe away from the coast, but should a foreign fleet manage to get within range of it our light vessels would be quickly within the line of fire."

Comdr. J. W. Miller, of the 1st Naval Battalion, New York, said that we ought to have a heavy artillery regiment, but he thought it would not be very easy to get young men to go out at night to drill in Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, the nearest places for such exercise. "The State Naval Militia," said Comdr. Miller, "as an organization will be used in time of war as part of the second, or interior, line of defense of the seacoast. The big ships of the Navy would act in the offing as defensive and offensive vessels, while the Naval Militia and other marine branches of the Government would defend the seacoast, manning tugs, torpedo boats, monitors, planting mines and doing other duties along the coast."

* The Campaign of Marengo, with Comments by Herbert H. Sargent, 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 2d Cav., U. S. A., member of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts; author of Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign.

BICYCLES AFLOAT.

The North Atlantic squadron now has its bicycle club, which was started on the New York by the junior officers. The New York "Times" says: "Every ship in the service has its quota of wheelmen, who spend their leisure time when the vessels are in the harbor on their silent steeds. When the ships are at sea the wheels are safely stowed away, either below decks or in the quarters of the officers and men. The wheelmen are not only the younger officers and the men before the mast, but many of the commanding officers of the ships who saw service during the war have taken to the bicycle. Two more enthusiastic wheelmen than Capt. Silas Casey, commanding the flagship New York, and Capt. Francis J. Higginson, commanding the battleship Massachusetts, cannot be found. They have become expert riders, and while their vessels are in the harbor much of their leisure time is spent riding around the country. The North Atlantic squadron is not the only one that supports a bicycle club. The men attached to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, as well as the marines there, have taken to the wheel. It is a common occurrence to see the blue-jackets from the receiving ship Vermont or the marines attached to the barracks, either on Cob Dock or Flushing avenue, riding in the yard. The men attached to the ships of the squadron have an advantage over those on the receiving ship Vermont. As the ships visit many ports, the wheelmen attached to them can see different countries, and they are also given greater liberties than the men on duty at the Navy Yard. This, however, has not dampened the ardor of the wheelmen of the Vermont. They have built a track at the Navy Yard." In case of war we can form a landing party of naval bicyclists.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1897.

A practice game of football was played on Wednesday afternoon of last week in preparation for the inter-class football game to be played on Wednesday afternoon of the present week. The members of the third class were examined in analytical geometry on Friday.

The West Point and Lehigh football teams met on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 6, for the first time since the season of '93. A game was on the schedule of '94, but was subsequently canceled. As at the previous encounter the Lehigh team had defeated West Point by a score of 18 to 0, more interest than usual attached to the game. The weather was raw and cold and a strong wind was blowing from the north and directly in the face of the home team, to whose lot the south goal fell, during the first half. As at the Yale game, the ball was lost when within a foot of the line early in the half. The loss was quickly made good, however, and in spite of the high wind, only one goal was lost, and four touchdowns and three goals secured by West Point, and but one touchdown and one goal by Lehigh as the result of the first half.

The West Point score was rolled up to 48 during the second half. Waldron made a superb run of 65 yards and secured a touchdown during this half. Kromer kicked goal with unerring aim. Lehigh failed to score in the last half. The game was little short of a "walk over" for West Point and it was thought that even the small score made by the visitors might have been prevented had careless playing not permitted an advantage.

The teams lined up as follows:

West Point.	Lehigh.	
Waldron.....	Left End.....	Chamberlain
Foy.....	Left Tackle.....	Gledhill
Williams.....	Left Guard.....	Becerra
Wooten.....	Center.....	McCarthy
Humphrey, C. B.	Right Guard.....	Gilbert
Heidt.....	Right Tackle.....	Butler
Ennis.....	Right End.....	Van Duyne
Kromer.....	Quarter Back.....	James, W.
Nesbitt.....	Left Half Back.....	Gunsolus
Humphrey, E. H.	Right Half Back.....	Dornin
Romeyn.....	Full Back.....	Holderness

Substitutes: West Point—Craig Munton, Bettison, Heintzelman, Enochs, Baender, Brown, L. Lehigh—Clarke, Heisey, James, H.; Sanchez, Gerhard. The referee was Mr. J. Mason Thompson; the umpire, Mr. Geo. O. Redington. Mr. Harmon S. Graves was present, and Dr. Torney, Lieut. Hinckley, Capt. Gordon, football representative for the A. O. A. A. Lieut. Hazzard and Lieut. Cassall were among officers following the game within the lines.

The gymnasium was arranged as a concert hall on Saturday evening. Palms and flowers were artistically grouped as a stage background. The body of the hall was well filled, while the gallery was occupied by cadets. Among those present were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Misses Morgan, Miss Rhett, Miss Josephine Rae, Mrs. Charles Tracy, Mrs. Harding, Rev. Beverley Arden, the Misses Arden, Rev. Father O'Keefe, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, Rev. and Mrs. Barron. Mr. Björksten's "Der Sandträger," by Mr. Essigke and Miss Russell, was one of the most popular of the early selections. Miss Brown's repertoire was taxed to supply encores to satisfy vociferous applause. "I am Talking in My Sleep," was one of the most taking. Mr. Essigke's performance of "Vieuxtemps' "Souvenir d'Amérique" received the special approval of the cadet audience, with whom it is a prime favorite. Miss Brown's "Echo Song" was exquisitely executed, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience, as were all of her efforts. The duets of Miss Brown and Mr. Björksten brought to a close a very satisfactory programme.

Bishop Nichols, of California, Miss Nichols, the Misses Quintard, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Jackson, of Middletown, Conn., parents of Cadet Jackson, 3d class, were among the audience on Saturday evening. The Bishop of California preached at the morning service at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday. Miss Brown and Miss Blanche Huse sang during the offertory.

Mrs. C. W. Foster, mother of Cadet Foster, of the 2d class; Mrs. Wm. Hamilton Harris and Miss Harris, spent Sunday at the post.

During November dress parade is held on Sunday afternoons only, at 4.20.

The vacant date on the football schedule has been given to the scrub team from Stevens College, Hoboken, which will play the West Point scrub team on Saturday next, Nov. 13.

The game with Brown on Nov. 20 will be the last of the present season.

The mammoth pontoon dock which was built at Wallend-on-Tyne, England, for the use of Spanish warships in Cuban waters arrived at Havana, Nov. 7, in tow of the steamer *Unapen* without mishap. The steamer, with her tow, left England on Sept. 9, and was almost two months in making the voyage. The pontoon is an unwieldy structure, and it was impossible for the *Unapen* to make more than three knots an hour towing it.

THANKSGIVING DAY SPORTS.

The following events will take place on Thanksgiving morning, Nov. 25, 1897, on the "Vermont" Athletic Grounds, Brooklyn Navy Yard: 100 yards dash, one-mile go as you please, standing broad jump, running broad jump, standing high jump, running high jump, running hop, step and jump, putting the shot, throwing the hammer, long distance baseball throw, spud race, three-legged race, sack race, tug of war (team of eight men), boxing (4 rounds, 3 minutes, 1 minute interval), chasing greased pig. Entrance fee for each event will be \$1, and for each subsequent entry 25 cents. First prize: To be two-thirds of sweepstakes for specified event. Second prize: To be one-third of sweepstakes for specified event. All entries should be in by the 20th inst., contestants specifying their entries. Committee of Arrangements: Mr. Jackson, U. S. S. Puritan; Mr. Mustin, U. S. S. New York; Mr. Marble, U. S. S. New York; Mr. Gilpin, U. S. S. Brooklyn; Mr. Asserson, U. S. S. Iowa; Father Reaney, U. S. S. Vermont; Mr. McCarthy, U. S. S. Marblehead. Committee on Boxing: Messrs. Mustin, Palmer, McCauley, Gilpin, Jackson, McCarthy, Mr. McCarthy, secretary.

POLO AT FORT MYER.

The polo season at Fort Myer, Va., came to a close on Friday and Saturday of last week, when the 6th Cav. team played two games with the Charlottesville team of Charlottesville, Va. The members of the visiting team were guests of the Fort Myer Polo Club for nearly two weeks, as the weather continually prevented the game. The grounds were in splendid condition, however, when the games were finally played.

FIRST GAME.

	Goals.	Penal-	Goals.	Penal-
Charlottesville.	ties.	ties.	Ft. Myer.	ties.
1. Mr. White	0	0	Lieut. White	9 0
2. Mr. Rufin	0	0	Mr. Porter	4 1/2
3. Mr. McMurdo	0	0	Lieut. Short	1 1/2
4. Mr. Lee	0	0	Lieut. Stout	0 0
	0	0		14 1

SECOND GAME.

1. Mr. White	1	0	Lieut. White	5 0
2. Mr. McMurdo	0	0	Mr. Porter	4 0
3. Mr. Rufin	0	0	Lieut. Short	3 0
4. Mr. Lee	0	0	Lieut. Rhodes	3 0
	1	0	Lieut. Stout	0 0
	1	0		12 0

Substitutes, Mr. McMurdo, A, and Lieut. Heiberg. Referee, Mr. Earle. Time, three periods of 15 minutes each.

RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. Thos. L. Clingman, a somewhat prominent Confederate officer during the war, died Nov. 3, at Morganza, N. C., in comparative poverty.

Mrs. Catharine Scovil, who died at Watervliet, N. Y., Nov. 4, was 80 years of age, and was descended from colonial and Revolutionary ancestry. Her grandfather was an officer of high rank in the Revolutionary Army, and her great-grandmother was the patriotic Mrs. Sarah Frazer McNeil, a cousin of Gen. Frazer, who with Jane McCrea, was captured by the Indian followers of Burgoyne's army at Fort Edward, July 17, 1777. Jane McCrea was murdered by the Indians at the approach of the Continental soldiers.

Col. John S. Ford, who died recently in San Antonio, was a famous fighter in the early days of Texas, was a veteran of the Mexican War, in which he distinguished himself, served with great credit against Gen. Juan N. Cortina, of Mexico, who attacked Brownsville in 1859, was a member of the Secession Convention in 1861, and under its authority commanded an expedition to Brazos Santiago in February of that year. He took steps to set on foot a trade between Mexico and the Confederate States, and aided in opening up a route to supply the States west of the Mississippi. After the war he was prominent in State affairs in Texas.

Bvt. Maj. Paul Quirk, Capt. U. S. A., retired, an officer of long service and gallant record, died Nov. 9, at his residence in West Hoboken, N. J., after a lingering illness. The deceased officer was born in Ireland, enlisted in the 2d U. S. Dragoons in 1852, rose to 1st Sergeant and in July, 1862, was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 2d Cavalry, and was promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1864. He did good service during the war, receiving the brevets of 1st Lieutenant, Captain and Major for gallantry during the Maryland campaign, at the battle of Beverly Ford, Va., and during the war generally. He was retired as 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 5, 1865, which was changed in 1866 to Captain, the rank he held when wounded. He was appointed some months ago by the Governor of New Jersey one of the State Commission to inquire into the treatment of almshouse children. As president of the Monastery Church, St. Vincent de Paul Society, he was prominently identified with charitable work in Hoboken, and was one of the most highly esteemed as well as one of the best known citizens of Hudson County. The funeral took place Nov. 12, and was largely attended.

LAUNCH OF THE CANOPUS.

The Canopus, which was launched last month, is one of six of a new class of ships designed by Sir W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction, three of which are building in the Royal Dockyards and three by contract. Her principal dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 390 feet; breadth, extreme, 74 feet; mean draught, 26 feet, with a displacement of 12,950 tons. She will be fitted with twin-screws, each driven by an independent set of triple-expansion engines, with three vertical cylinders of the collective horse-power of 6,750, giving an aggregate indicated horse-power of 13,500 for the two sets of engines. The boilers are of the Belleville water-tube type, the first of the kind used in any battleship of the Royal Navy. The disposition of the protective armor is similar to that of the Majestic class, combining the advantages of the turtle-back decks of the cruisers with those of the citadel armor of previous battleships. The armament will consist of four 12-inch breech-loading guns, twelve 6-inch, quick-firing guns, ten 12-pr. quick-firing guns, six 3-pr. Hotchkiss guns, one 12-pr. 8 cwt. boat's gun, one 12-pr. 8 cwt. field gun, and eight 0.45-inch Maxim's. Four submerged torpedo tubes will be fitted to fire 19 Whitehead torpedoes. Two steel masts, each with a fighting top, will be fitted, the latter taking three 3-pr. guns each, with the necessary magazines and equipment. Above the fighting top each mast will carry an electric light platform for working powerful searchlights. Sixteen boats will be carried, including three steamboats, as well as six searchlight projectors, worked by three dynamos, each of 600 amperes 80 volts. Upon completion the vessel will be commissioned with a complement of 750 officers and men.

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary. NAVAL MILITIA CIRCULAR No. 2, Nov. 10, 1897, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes instructions to officers detailed to act as inspectors and instructors of the Naval Militia.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 2.—Lieut. Comdr. G. Blocklinger, detached from the Baltimore on reporting of relief, and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

NOV. 5.—Acting Gunner T. J. Shuttleworth, detached from the Richmond and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Boatswain H. Sweeney, detached from the Columbia and ordered to the Richmond.

Boatswain J. Sutton, detached from the Minneapolis, ordered home, and granted two months' leave.

Acting Boatswain P. Deery, detached from the Richmond, and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Naval Constr. L. Banks ordered to the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

NOV. 6.—Surg. J. R. Waggener, relieved from the Marion, and will resume duties at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Surg. C. Biddle, detached from the Navy Department Nov. 12, and ordered to the Newport, Nov. 13.

P. A. Surg. C. H. T. Loundes, detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, Nov. 12, and ordered to the Newport, Nov. 13.

Gunner R. Sommers, detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Sailmaker J. Roddy, detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Carpenter B. F. Markham, detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Paymr. J. E. Cann, detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. M. L. Wood, detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. J. B. Blish, detached from the Marion, ordered home, and granted two months' leave.

Ensign H. Laning, detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Ensign L. R. Boland, detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Ensign G. E. Gelm, detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. T. Porter, detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence, in connection with the Mohican.

Ensign C. J. Lang, detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Comdr. G. M. Book, detached from the Marion, and ordered to Mare Island Yard, in connection with the Mohican.

Lieut. H. M. Dombough, detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. J. F. Luby, detached from the Iowa, Nov. 13, and ordered to the Newport.

Lieut. A. C. Almy, detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Wilmington, Nov. 12.

Lieut. J. M. Orchard, detached from the Wilmington, Nov. 12, and ordered to the Iowa, Nov. 13.

Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon, detached from the Constellation, Nov. 11, and ordered to the Newport, Nov. 13.

Lieut. A. Rust, detached from the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Nov. 11, and ordered to the Newport, Nov. 13.

Ensign E. L. Bisset, detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the Newport.

NOV. 8.—Ensign B. B. McCormick, ordered to the War College, Newport, Nov. 22.

Ensign W. C. Cole, detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the Hydrographic Office, Washington.

Paymr. L. Hunt, detached from the Dolphin, Nov. 10, ordered home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Ensign S. E. W. Kittelle, detached from the Dolphin, ordered to the office of Naval Intelligence.

Surg. J. E. Gardner, detached from the Dolphin, ordered home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. R. C. Schenck, ordered to the Vickburg for instruction.

Ensign A. L. Willard, ordered to the War College, Newport, Nov. 22.

NOV. 9.—Acting Gunner C. S. Vanderbeck, detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Richmond.

NOV. 10.—Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, retired from Dec. 5, 1897. (Section 1444, R. S.)

Chief Engr. W. W. Dungan, retired from Dec. 22, 1897. (Section 1444.)

NOV. 11.—Paymaster's Clerk A. Choplaine, resignation accepted on reporting of his relief at Port Royal.

Civil Engr. U. S. G. White, order 5th inst. revoked; he is detached from New York Yard and will wait orders.

Ensign A. B. Hoff, detached from the Blake, to Washington and wait orders.

Ensigns A. A. Pratt and P. N. Olmstead, detached from the Lancaster and ordered to Terror.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The new gunboat Vicksburg arrived at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard last Saturday evening from her 48-hour sea trial, under the direction of the Board of Inspection and Survey. The gunboat was run at full speed with sail and steam, and behaved satisfactorily. The test of her guns showed them to be in perfect working order.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers held their annual meeting in New York this week, and Clement A. Griscom, of Philadelphia, was re-elected president. Commo. F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., was chosen to succeed Adm. Meade in the list of vice-presidents. T. W. Hyde and E. A. Stevens were elected vice-presidents. Those who were re-elected vice-presidents are Charles H. Cramp, Philip Hichborn, Charles H. Loring, William H. Webb, George W. Melville, George W. Quiatard, Irving M. Scott and Frank L. Fernald. W. M. McFarland and C. H. Peabody were added to the council board. Francis T. Bowles was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The following papers were read: "Water-tight Bulkhead Doors," by William B. Cowles, of Cleveland, O.; "Regulations for Loading Vessels," by Lewis Nixon, of Elizabeth, N. J.; "Torpedo-Boat Design," by Assistant Naval Constructor Horatio G. Gilmor, U. S. N.; "An Experimental Study of the Influence of Surface on the Performance of Screw Propellers," by Professor William F. Durand, of Cornell University; "Progressive Speed Trials of the Boston Police-Boat Guardian," by Professor Cecil H. Peabody, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and "The Commerce of the Great Lakes," by Charles E. Wheeler, of Cleveland, O. Mr. Yarrow, the English torpedo boat builder, was present and participated in the discussions. The proceedings closed with a dinner at Delmonico's on Friday evening.

The battleship Maine, which was sent to Port Royal to establish a target range for the gunnery instruction of monitor Amphitrite, has practically completed that work and will be docked at Port Royal, if the Department

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carries out its present intention of shaving the sill of the dock. If this be done, it is said at the Department that the Port Royal dock will accommodate any of the battleships of the Navy.

As fast as the ships of the North Atlantic squadron now undergoing repairs, or about to be overhauled at the New York Navy Yard, are in condition for service, Rear Adm. Sicard, Commander-in-Chief of the squadron, will send them out singly for practice in evolutions. The Department favors the plan of having the ships maneuver separately, as it teaches the commanding officer self reliance. It is expected that the squadron will remain at New York until about the middle of September, when it will proceed to Hampton Roads, which will be the base of the winter evolutions, as for several years past.

The anniversary of three of the most memorable naval battles, Salamis, Navarino and Trafalgar, came together on Oct. 20 and 21. Salamis was fought Oct. 20, 480 B. C.; Navarino 2,370 years later, on Oct. 20, 1827; Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. Cushing's famous fight with the Albermarle was on Oct. 27, 1864. Most great naval engagements have occurred in the summer months.

In a series of international races in the Bosphorus, Oct. 9, the first race for twelve-oared cutters was won by the boat of the Austrian Taurus, that of the Italian Archimede coming in second. The second race, for whaleboats, was won by the first and second crews of the British Melita. In the third race, for yacht gigs, the boat of the Russian Colchids and the French Etoile were first and second. In the officers' race, only two boats started, manned by officers of the Melita and the Taurus. It was a close race until near the finish, when the English crew shot ahead and came in the winner. The English and French boats were far heavier than the others, especially the cutters. The French balaie-ierre only pulled five oars to the six of the others.

Capt. A. S. Barker, U. S. N., commanding the battleship Oregon, was on Tuesday, Nov. 9, given permission by the Navy Department to proceed to sea for target practice. The fact that the ship has been allowed to leave San Francisco is regarded as an indication that no trouble with Japan is feared on account of the Hawaiian annexation question. The Oregon has for many weeks been kept at San Francisco ready to leave at short notice for Honolulu. The latest indications are that Japan is more likely to have trouble with Russia than with the United States, and that her military and naval preparations are with a view to the contingency of war with Russia.

The published reports of wholesale desertions from the cruiser Baltimore at San Francisco, Cal., were of course, as usual, gross exaggerations.

Advices received at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 4, give an interesting account of the rescue of the crew of the American sealing vessel Golden Fleece from the hands of Russian prison authorities by a British man-of-war. According to the story, several months ago the Captain of the Golden Fleece, with eight men in three boats, drew away from the schooner, and being unable to find it again started toward the coast of the Kamtchatka, finally landing on a desolate beach. No food being there, a successful attempt was made to reach Petropavloski, 200 miles distant. There the men were arrested for poaching, on seal preserves, and were compelled to work in a stone quarry until liberated by the British cruiser Daphne, Sept. 27. The captain of the Daphne persuaded the Russian authorities to try the accused men, and they were acquitted, Oct. 3. They were then taken to Kobe, Japan, on the cruiser.

P. A. Engr. J. C. Leonard has reported for duty at the Steam Eng. Department of the New York Navy Yard.

The officers of the U. S. S. receiving shop Vermont propose to give a series of receptions with dancing and light refreshments on alternate Fridays through the winter months. They have determined to fix upon dates not filled by the Navy Yard hops. The first of these functions is set for either Nov. 26 or Dec. 10. The invitations are not yet issued.

The U. S. S. Brooklyn will be inspected Saturday, Nov. 13. Visitors will not be permitted to board the ship that day on account of it.

There was a large gathering of Army guests at the Navy Yard hop on Friday, the 5th inst. Guests from Fort Hamilton were particularly noticeable.

The Captain and officers of the U. S. S. Brooklyn gave an "at home" to their friends on board the ship, Thursday, Nov. 11, from 3 to 5:30 p. m.

A dispatch from Valparaiso, Chili, says: "Tests of the torpedo boat Munoy Gamera, which was recently built for this Government in England, have shown defects which make the vessel absolutely useless. The principal trouble is in the torpedo launching tubes."

The President on Nov. 6, appointed Medical Inspector George A. Bright to be a Medical Director in the Navy, with the relative rank of Captain, and Lieut. Comdr. James M. Miller, to be a Commander.

Capt. F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., was at the Albermarle Hotel, New York City, Nov. 12.

The Controller of the Treasury has decided that the surveying instruments needed by the Alert in her survey on the Nicaraguan coast may be paid out of the appropriation for "Ocean and Land Surveys" in the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Lancaster is now at Fort Monroe, whither she brought the crew of the Olive Pecker, who are charged with mutiny and murder. She will proceed to Boston, where she will be surveyed.

VESSELS OF THE J. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. M. Sicard. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair, (Commodore with the command rank of Rear Admiral). Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Commo. Geo. Dewey ordered to command per steamer of Dec. 7, from San Francisco.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted. Commo. J. A. Howell is to be ordered to command.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Colby M. Chester, senior officer. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS. 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. (Training ship.) On a cruise with apprentices. Is due at Hilo, H. I., Dec. 3, leave Dec. 13; arrive Honolulu Dec. 23, leave Jan. 2; arrive San Francisco about Jan. 27. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ALERT. 4 Guns, Comdr. B. S. Richards (p. s.) At Acapulco, Nov. 11. Address there.

ALLIANCE. 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training ship.) Left Funchal for Yorktown, Va., Oct. 2. Address mail there.

AMPHITRITE. 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay. Gunnery vessel. Sailed Nov. 11 from Tompkinsville for Port Royal, for gunnery practice. Address Port Royal, S. C.

ANNAPOLIS. 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (n. a. s.) Sailed Nov. 6, Key West for Newport, R. I. Address there.

BALTIMORE. 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (p. s.) (Flagship.) Sailed Oct. 30, San Francisco for Honolulu.

BANCROFT. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Smyrna. Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Beekler ordered to command.

BENNINGTON. 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu.

BOSTON. 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

BROOKLYN. 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

CASTINE. 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. n. s.) At Montevideo, Oct. 29. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CINCINNATI. 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (s. a. s.) To be flagship of station. Was at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 28.

COLUMBIA. 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands. At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

CONCORD. 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker.

At Juneau, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Will sail for San Francisco about Nov. 20, when relieved by the Marietta, now en route.

CONSTELLATION. Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves. Same as Dupont.

DETROIT. 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) At Key West, Nov. 6. Address there.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.) Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At New York Navy Yard. Address there. Will not be fitted with new boilers at present.

DUPONT (Torpedo Boat), Lieut. S. S. Wood. At Charleston, S. C., Nov. 6. Address there.

ENTERPRISE. 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

ERICSSON. Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. Same as Dupont.

ESSEX. 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship.)

At Funchal, Nov. 9. Was to leave latter place Nov. 13, arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa, Dec. 26, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal Jan. 29, arrive home Feb. 9.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

FRANKLIN. 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FOOTE (Torpedo boat). Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers. At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

HELENA. 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard, preparing for service on the China station, where she goes via Suez Canal. Address Navy Yard, New York.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA. 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) Sailed from Fort Monroe, for Newport New, Va., Nov. 12. Address Fort Monroe.

IOWA. 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. s.)

At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Ready for sea. Her final trial will take place Nov. 15.

LANCASTER. 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling. At Hampton Roads, Nov. 11. Address Boston, Mass.

MACHIAS. 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (n. a. s.)

Sailed Nov. 10, Nagasaki for Hong Kong.

MAINE. 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigabee (n. a. s.)

At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal.

MARBLEHEAD. 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) At the Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

MARIETTA. 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds. Sailed Oct. 29 from Victoria for Alaskan waters, to relieve the Concord. Address Sitka.

MARION. 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. s.)

At San Diego, Cal. To be used as a drill ship for California Naval Militia. Address San Diego, Cal.

MASSACHUSETTS. 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, N. Y. Address there.

MICHIGAN. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service) At Erie. Address Erie, Pa.

MINNEAPOLIS. 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.

At League Island, Pa., in reserve.

MONADNOCK. 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.) At Mare Island. Address there.

MONOCACY. 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) At Woo Sung, Oct. 27.

MONTEREY. 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.)

At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MONTGOMERY. 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. s.) Sailed Nov. 10 from Key West for Pensacola. Address Pensacola, Fla.

NASHVILLE. 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.)

At Norfolk, Nov. 9. Address there.

NEWPORT. 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley.

At New York Yards. Address there.

NEW YORK. 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

OLYMPIA. 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Nagasaki, Nov. 9. Will go to Yokohama.

OREGON. 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.)

At San Francisco, Cal.

PETREL. 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (n. a. s.)

At Shanghai, China.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. Sailed Nov. 10 from Norfolk for Charleston, S. C., where she arrived Nov. 11. Address there.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At New York. Address Navy Yard.

RALEIGH. 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (e. s.)

Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Alexandria, Nov. 10.

RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. E. M. Shepard.

At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S. 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder

(Public Marine School of New York) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO. 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Smyrna, Oct. 30.

SARATOGA. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) En route home from cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

TERROR. 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) At Fort Monroe, Va. Address there.

TEXAS. 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.)

At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there.

VERMONT. 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESEVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) At Savannah, Ga. Address there. Is to be on duty on Florida coast.

WABASH. 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WHEELING. 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Uriel Sebree (p. s.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WILMINGTON. 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd.

At Norfolk, Va. Address there. Is fitting out for service on the South Atlantic Station. Is to proceed to Wilmington, N. C., to receive her silver service.

YORKTOWN. 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a. s.) At Honolulu, H. I. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (s. d.) Cruising in Southeastern Alaskan waters. Address Seattle, Wash.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. F. Swift.

At East Boston, Mass., being overhauled.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 5.—1st Asst. Engr. W. G. Myers, granted an extension of leave for two days.

Robert F. Halpine and Edwin W. Davis, commissioned 2d Assistant Engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service.

NOV. 6.—Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore detached from the Morrill and ordered to report in person at the Department.

NOV. 8.—Capt. R. M. Clark detached from duty as inspector of labor and materials and assigned to the command of the Manning, temporarily.

1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan and 1st Asst. Engr. J. H. Chalker, detached from construction duty and ordered to report to Capt. R. M. Clark for duty on the Manning.

2d Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte, detached from the Corwin and ordered to New Bedford, Mass.

NOV. 9.—Lieuts. B. M. Chiswell, F. C. Billard, B. H. Camden, H. G. Hamlet, R. M. Sturdevant and 2d Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell, ordered to appear for examination for promotion.

Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore, assigned to duty as inspector of labor and materials for machinery on steamer No. 6, R. C. S.

NOV. 10.—Capt. W. C. Coulson, granted thirty days' leave.

3d Lieut. H. R. Ridgely, Jr., granted twenty days' leave.

2d Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, and 2d Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryant, detached from the Rush and ordered to the Bear.

1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, directed to report in person at the Department.

2d Lieut. G. L. Carden, Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore and 1st Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, registered at the Department during the past week.

"There was a conference at the White House on the 8th inst., attended by Secretaries Gage, Long and Alger, Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, and Commo. Melville and Dickens, of the Navy, to consider measures for the relief of the American whaling fleet. It was decided to send the revenue cutter Bear to the relief of the whalers. She is now at Seattle, Wash., having just arrived from Alaska. Orders have been issued to put her in condition for the voyage at once, and Capt. Shoemaker is pushing the work of fitting out and provisioning the Bear for her Arctic voyage with all possible speed. President McKinley is much interested in the matter, and asked many questions of those present at the conference. It is probable that the Bear will stop at some point on the Alaskan coast and take aboard a supply of reindeer and dogs to be used in crossing the ice floes when the vessel can no longer be navigated."—Washington Star.

G. O. 482, Nov. 1, 1897, NAVY DEPARTMENT. Medals of honor are hereby awarded to August Wilson, boiler maker, U. S. N., and William O'Hearn, water tender, U. S. N., for their gallant conduct, as described in the following Squadron General Order of the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Station.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

Here follows Squadron G. O. No. 18, N. A. Station, issued by Rear Adm. Montgomery Sicard, Aug. 7, 1897. It publishes two letters from Capt. P. F. Harrington, U. S. S. Puritan, dated July 17 and 25, giving an account of the heroic action on the occasion of the collapsing of the crown sheet of Boiler E of the Puritan, by Chief Engr. George Cowie, Jr., and the following men: August Wilson, William O'Hearn; John P. Yates, Chief Machinist; and William J. Lee, Machinist. Mr. Cowie was severely scalded about the face, neck and hands in an attempt to open the safety valve of the injured boiler, which was finally opened by Wilson; O'Hearn closing

THE ARMY REPORTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brig. Gen. J. J. Coppinger, commanding the Department of the Platte, in his annual report, recommends an increase in the gymnasium facilities at the posts in his Department. He also advises more frequent target practice and urges that ball cartridges at the rate of five rounds per man per month during the months intervening between the "practice seasons" be added to the allowance. He says that the Krag-Jorgensen rifle is gradually winning its way into favor with the troops under his command, but adds that officers of large experience in the Department are still of the opinion that a wind gauge would form a valuable addition to the gun. Gen. Coppinger recommends the fitting up of a few guns for each company with a wind gauge to be issued to expert shots who may be utilized as sharpshooters in war time. The consensus of opinion among cavalry officers is understood to be favorable to the recent revision of the Cavalry Drill Regulations. Infantry officers are naturally anxious to have whatever modifications are contemplated in the drill regulations of their arm put into operation as soon as possible, the prospect of an early change detracting more or less from the interest manifested in pursuing instructions according to the present system. Gen. Coppinger suggests that Adjutant Generals of the smaller Departments perform, in addition to their own duties, those of Inspectors General, a requirement which, he says, would be strictly based upon Section 1130 of Revised Statutes, and would be to the advantage of both officers and troops. The suggestion is made in view of the paucity of officers in the Inspector General's Department and the desire to retrench in the expenditure of mileage, which prompted the change of the regulations in 1895, affecting the Inspector General's Department. Modern structures to replace at least five of the frame officers' quarters at Fort Russell are recommended, together with a new building for bachelor quarters, officers' mess and club. Gen. Coppinger says there is great need for an administration building at Fort Robinson, and the replacing of all the old buildings at Fort Meade by new structures. Contrary to most General Officers, Gen. Coppinger finds on investigation in his Department that the present pay system is more economical and in other respects more satisfactory than the one which it superseded, and that a return to the latter would not be advantageous to the public interests.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brig. Gen. Wm. M. Graham, commanding the Department of Texas, in his annual report, strongly urges the purchase by the Government of a tract of 8,000 acres, 14 miles from San Antonio, as a military training ground for the troops at Fort Sam Houston. Two boards of officers have examined the tract in question and declared it to be admirably adapted for the purpose, as it affords numerous target ranges in different directions, suitable for both light artillery and small arms firing and the diversified terrain admits of unlimited scope in the development of all kinds of tactical problems. The tract may be purchased now for \$30,000.

Gen. Graham reports the general condition and discipline of the troops in his Department as excellent. He especially compliments the 18th Inf. on its fine marching as witnessed during his inspection of Fort Sam Houston. He has never seen their marching, precision of step and correctness of distances excelled in perfection by any troops. A recommendation is made for a gymnasium at Fort Bliss, and a further improvement of the water supply at Fort Clark. The methods adopted for the care and preservation of the public property at Fort Clark are pronounced by Gen. Graham to be the most perfect he has ever seen. 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Chief Signal Officer of the Department, appends a recommendation that the Signal Corps be increased so as to relieve the line of the Army from signaling, generally considered its most onerous duty.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.

Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, commanding the Department of the Colorado, in his annual report, calls attention to the need of an efficient garrison at some railroad point in New Mexico, which will admit of speedy communication with all important places along and contiguous to railroad lines of travel. He says that Fort Wingate and Whipple Barracks should either have increased garrisons or be abandoned, and observes that the time is approaching when the posts in his Department which were established as points of vantage against the Indians, should be inspected with a view to the abolition of those which are now little needed and permanent posts established at desirable points. Gen. Otis recommends that inferior courts martial be allowed convenient jurisdiction over the class of offenses included in the 83d Article of War, as well as a personal inspection of the posts by Chief Surg. A. A. Woodhull, of the Department of the Colorado, permission for which has been hitherto refused by the War Department.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding the Department of California, in his annual report, recommends the replacement of the company of infantry at San Diego harbor by a battery of heavy artillery from Angel Island, in view of the approaching competition of the coast defenses at San Diego. He also recommends the addition of a regiment of infantry to the force at the Presidio, and the building of several sets of quarters at that point.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade reports the changes in the stations of troops, twenty-four in all, the dealings with the Indians, which required the services of detachments of Troops A and K, 10th Cav., under Capt. Robert D. Read; Maj. S. T. Norvell, with E, 10th Cav., A, 8th Cav., and E, 2d Inf., under Capt. John Kinzie, 2d Inf., these being united under the command of Maj. Norvell, to protect the Tongue River Agency against the Indians excited by the arrest of one of their number for murder. The annual inspection showed that the troops were all in excellent condition, well instructed and equipped and ready for any duty that may be required of them. Fort Custer is in a very bad condition and should be reconstructed or abandoned. The water supply is contaminated by sewerage. Fort Assiniboine is no longer needed and the troops there should be provided for at some more congenial station.

DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA.

In his annual report, Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, which includes Alaska, urges Congress to provide competent executive authority in that territory, and says that at present military government is an absolute necessity. Regarding desertion, which has been reduced to 4½ per cent, in his Department, Gen. Merriam says: "Desertion is by far the greatest evil pursuing our service. It

is believed that no other civilized nation looks so lightly on this crime as ours, affords so little justification for it, or is so indifferent to the consequences it involves, such as the habit of trifling with the national uniform and flag and poisoning the patriotism of the people. Increased reward for apprehension of deserters and more adequate and effective punishment are earnestly recommended." Gen. Merriam recommends the abandonment of Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and says that Boise Barracks ought soon to be abandoned. At Forts Canby and Stevens both garrisons and armaments should be greatly increased, and the new artillery post near Seattle, protecting the naval stations, should be completed as rapidly as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Missouri, in his annual report, recommends the construction of riding halls at all the larger cavalry posts, and of gymnasiums and drill halls at Fort Sheridan, Fort Brady and Fort Wayne, as well as improvements and extensions of the buildings at Fort Sheridan. A school of instruction in signalling and telegraphing, similar to that established in the Department of the Colorado, is also recommended.

THE MOHANDS AND AFRIDIS.

The country of the Mohmands, to which attention has been called by the frontier troubles in India, is described as being exceedingly dreary; the eye is everywhere met by dry ravines between long rows of rocky hills and crags, scantily clothed with coarse grass, scrub-wood, and the dwarf palm. In summer great want of water is felt, and the desert tracts radiate an intolerable heat; this, coupled with the unhealthiness of the river lowlands, probably accounts for the inferior physique of the Mohmands to the surrounding tribes. The first occasion on which the British Government came into contact with the Mohmand tribe was during the first war in Afghanistan, in 1838-42. During the early years of British rule in the Peshawar Valley the Mohmands gave more trouble than almost any other tribe. During the Sepoy outbreak the Mohmands continued their raids, but did nothing of a more formidable nature. The Afridis derive their importance from their geographical position, which gives them command of the Khyber and Kohat roads.

They were first encountered by British troops in 1839, when Col. Wade, with a contingent of Sikh troops forced the Khyber Pass. There was difficulty with them again in 1854 and from that time onward they were continually raiding and being fined or blockaded, though, as one commissioner remarked, "getting a fine out of Afridis is like getting blood out of a stone." During the mutiny the Afridis also did not take advantage of their opportunity. In February, 1881, all the Khyber clans finally ratified the agreement with the British Government to keep the Khyber open, the terms of which have now been seriously broken for the first time. The trouble with the Afridis is traced to the policy of bribing them to make them keep the peace, instead of punishing them for breaking it.

A native paper at Lahore, India, recently published an interview with the Amir's Min Munshi, who was visiting the city. The causes for the late conflicts between British Indian troops and the Afghan tribes on the northern frontier of British India, is stated by an officer of the Amir of Afghanistan to be the desire to increase the "wazifa" as the mullahs and chiefs call the largess which the Indian Government pays to them for keeping the peace. The size of the "wazifa" is a matter of pride with them as well as a source of income. Their methods of bringing about a "rising" are described as follows: First, they rouse their friends and trustworthy disciples, and as soon as they have collected a gathering of 300 or 400 they attack and take a post, and send word to the surrounding villagers that they must now either fight together with them against their enemy or be killed in a quarrel that is not theirs; and thus obliged the poor villagers, nolens volens take up arms and follow them. Following this method the chief by and by finds himself at the head of thousands of armed followers, enough, he feels satisfied, to make his own terms with the government. Another reason that the Amir's officer gave was the interference with the tribal and other customs by political officers. The remedy proposed was that the government should never allow any "wazifa" or largess to those chiefs or mullahs who have once opposed them in the field, so that it may be known among them that those who act treacherously are never rewarded. An English paper commenting upon the foregoing statements, says: There is a grain of truth in this criticism of the unwise of the government policy in paying blackmail, and also, we believe, in relation to the political officers. But, as a whole, of course, these views must be taken, not as the opinions which Afghan officials actually hold, but as those which they wish us to believe that they hold. A Hindu, who was interviewed, stated that India was in a state of chronic revolt, and it required but little agitation to set the whole peninsula in a blaze and sweep away English rule, like the chaff before the wind. The priests are waiting, with impatience and suppressed rage, for a suitable moment to begin the agitation. The educated Hindus appreciate the advantages of British rule, and this native said: "To-day, if the English wanted to leave our land, on our knees must we implore them to remain; for India without the English means disorder or chaos." Nature is on the side of the natives, who believe in India for the Indians; for the children of English settlers die under the Indian sun, and on the Ganges and Indus there is no European family in its third generation.

The Indian government has received from the British agent at Kabul copy of a letter addressed to him by the Amir of Afghanistan regarding his action on receiving petitions from the Afridi Mullahs and others of Tirah. The Amir writes that the Afridis had sent him 18 of their Maliks tendering him their allegiance, and asking help in artillery, money and troops, but that he had sent the emissaries back from Kabul and refused to help them in any way. At a jirga of the Orakzais and Afridis Oct. 5 it was decided, if possible, to make terms with the Indian government, or else that an attack should be made on Samana, Kurram and Khyber by all sections. Any tribe or section making terms independently to be considered common enemies. Seven months ago the Amir urged upon his subjects the duty of a jihad (holy war). The Amir has since published a proclamation in the Jellalabad district, forbidding any of his subjects to take part in a jihad under penalty of a fine of Rs. 1,000.

A writer in the "Civil and Military Gazette," of Lahore, has a good word to say for Tommy Atkins in India. It appears that during the cold weather of the North of India, football, cricket, racquets, etc., are all keenly entered into by Tommy, but it is in the hot weather that the time becomes so monotonous, as there is practically nothing to do, and no attempt seems to be made to organize any amusements. In the cool of the evening Tommy finds the bazaars the best place of amusement, and the consequence is that disease follows in his track. True,

the bazaars are frequently out of bounds when any epidemic is prevalent, but it is hard to blame the man who has been all day locked in a hot bungalow from taking a walk and going in the direction in which he finds the greatest amusement. It is only natural that both Tommy and his officers should be glad to leave the cantonment behind them for a while. The feeling is like that of a person who has been on shipboard for months and is longing for a meal and run on shore; the food he gets may not be as good as on board the ship, but there is a novelty about it which gives it a flavor better than that produced by any sauce. Human nature is always crying out for something new, and Tommy is human nature like everybody else, and experience shows that he is an all-round better man, morally and physically, than his civil brother. But he must have his fun, even if there be the devil to pay afterward. The British troops in India are scarcely more than boys and must be treated as such.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CARTER BOARD.

The War Department is expecting daily the report of the board convened in September to investigate charges of irregularities filed by Capt. C. E. Gillette against Capt. O. M. Carter, C. E. The investigation proper concluded some days ago and the board has since been considering the testimony adduced during its life. Capt. Carter is now in Washington awaiting for the report. Capt. Carter has always been considered one of the most competent Engineers of the Army, and his friends claim that the investigation will show that he fairly deserves this honor. Brig. Gen. W. P. Craighill, retired, formerly Chief of Engineers, testified that he considered Capt. Carter a genius in engineering matters and with respect to money matters he would trust him with every dollar he possessed. Capt. Carter's wife, who is now deceased, was the daughter of Mr. Westcott, the well-known expressman, and Mr. Westcott has such implicit confidence in his son-in-law that he gave him, when he went to Europe to visit a sick daughter, an unlimited power of attorney, authorizing him to dispose of his property, to draw on his bank account, etc. This has given Capt. Carter the appearance of possessing great wealth and this has been interpreted to his disadvantage. Mr. Westcott's properties are situated in New York, while Capt. Carter's official work required his presence in Savannah, and it was the Captain's custom to run over to New York every few months at his own expense and attend to any matters in connection with Mr. Westcott's business that might arise, attending by telegraph at his own expense to any official questions that might come up in his absence. For Capt. Carter's personal expenses, the Engineer Officer was accustomed, it is said, to use the moneys allowed him by his father-in-law in payment for the attention he gave to the latter's business affairs, which, owing to his age, required the attention of some one.

Mr. Westcott has refused to appear before the board, being unwilling to make public his private business. He communicated with the board, however, and confirmed the statement that Capt. Carter had attended to his business, through the power of attorney executed in his favor. This power covered all the transactions which Capt. Carter performed and were solely for Mr. Westcott and with his money.

The plan of improvement under which operations have been carried on in Savannah Harbor during the past seven years contemplated the establishment of a navigable channel 26 feet deep at mean high water between the city of Savannah and Tybee Roads. Prior to the improvement, the channel in 1873 was in places not more than 9 feet deep at mean low water. Capt. Carter succeeded in getting the draft of water contemplated by the improvement at a cost of \$3,023,295.81, which was \$472,000 less than the appropriation made for the work. Under his direction there had been placed down the river 1,425,774.87 square yards of log and brush mattresses, 258,065 cubic yards of brush fascines, 144,222 cubic yards of riprap stone, and 13,148 piles. The work on the Cumberland Sound project is still in progress, it not having been completed by Capt. Carter. The plan adopted by Capt. Carter contemplated the construction of two jetties, located north and south, between which should flow the channel. The Atlantic Constructing Company for whose benefit favorable specifications are alleged to have been prepared, insist that the contrary is the case and that they have been held strictly to the performance of onerous specifications.

The Savannah River improvement up to the present time has been the "Show" engineering work of the Atlantic coast, it having been inspected by many engineers of standing and pronounced by them to be thoroughly satisfactory for the purpose desired.

It is understood that Capt. Carter at the beginning of the board's work turned over to that body all of his official and private papers and assisted it in every way possible in reaching a conclusion in accordance with the facts. The board remained in Savannah for three days inspecting the improvements made under Capt. Carter's supervision and hearing witnesses brought before it by both Capt. Gillette and Capt. Carter. It then adjourned to New York, where it continued the taking of testimony. Many witnesses were called.

During the investigation, there arose a question in regard to certain vouchers for pay rolls, copies of which were obtained from the War Department. These vouchers showed the payment of sums aggregating \$100, approved by Capt. Carter, to certain men, whose names were given therein. The clerk, who made them out, J. W. Sterley, testified before the board, it is said, that he was directed to make these vouchers out in favor of the men named therein. He admitted that the men and names were fictitious, but said he had signed the vouchers at the dictation of Capt. Carter. Capt. Carter's friends say that the Engineer Officer at the time of this occurrence, had about 2,000 men under his employ and that placing the greatest reliance in Sterley he had assigned to him, among other things, the duty of making up the pay rolls, which he, Capt. Carter, approved without question. In any event, they say the Government was not defrauded in any way by this proceeding, for the money, which the vouchers showed had been paid to fictitious persons, was employed in purchasing office furniture which is now in the Engineer's Office, at Savannah.

The main questions at issue, of course, are whether or not the river and harbor improvements at Savannah and Cumberland Sound have been properly executed, and whether there has been any collusion between Capt. Carter and the Atlantic Contracting Company. In order to determine these questions, the board has found it necessary to go into a history of the improvements. The river and harbor act approved July 13, 1892, contained an appropriation of \$318,750 and gave authority for the execution of contracts for carrying on the work amounting to \$2,831,250. Capt. Carter at once began the preparation of the specifications and advertisement for the work, which were approved by the Chief of Engineers, and in addition gave every facility to prospective bidders, it is stated, to examine the plans and specifications. A contract was entered into with P. Sanford Ross, of Jer-

sey City, for all of the dredging, and with the Atlantic Contracting Company, for all of the other work required for the improvement. During the performance of the contract, it was found necessary to make a change in the method of sinking the mattresses, the bottom of the river being very soft, and to have done the work in strict compliance with the specifications would have cost the Government, it is said, a much larger sum than was estimated even indeed if it could have been done at all. The bed of the river was so soft that the mattresses loaded with stone would sink out of sight and it was necessary to use more brush and less stone. It is positively declared that this change in the work was of no advantage whatever to the contractors, they losing the contract price of the stone not used. Although the contract gave Capt. Carter the right to make changes in minor details of construction, it is claimed that he should have notified and received the approval of the Chief of Engineers of any action with respect to more important matters. It is stated to be a fact, however, that the Chief of Engineers inspected the work during its construction.

The amount of work done in the Savannah River is estimated by engineers at fifty miles of training walls and spur walls, which were fortified by the silt deposited by the river, making new banks, and between these banks, the river is said to have scourred out the channel and increased the depth of water to the extent required by the original project.

This work was completed in July, 1895, and according to the latest reports on file at the Department has shown no signs of deterioration.

With reference to the Cumberland Sound project the work has not yet been completed, being in an unfinished condition at the time of Capt. Carter's departure. In accordance with his project, Capt. Carter extended a north and south jetty to the sea with the idea of having the channel flow between them. These jetties were made of brush mattresses upon the top of which was to be placed stone. The specifications prepared by Capt. Carter and approved by the Department required brush mattresses loaded with stone to be sunk on the line of the improvement.

Capt. Gillette charged that single mattresses should be sunk by loading them with stone and then another mattress placed on that and so on until the desired height had been reached. Instead of this multiple mattresses, that is, one mattress built on top of another were sunk by loading them with stone. The sinking of multiple mattresses, which were much larger, of course, than the single mattresses, increased the risk of the contractors and they claimed that eight or ten per cent. of them were lost. The contractors were only paid for those actually in place.

Capt. Carter, when asked for a statement of the case, declined to do so on the ground that a board of Engineers is investigating the matter and that it would be highly improper for him to discuss the proceedings in advance of the submission of the report. "The work done by me," he said, "has been properly executed. The improvement is a success and the charges are without foundation. That is all I can or care to say."

THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One of the efficient departments of the New York city government is that devoted to the protection of property against fire. In a volume published by the Century Company, entitled "Fighting a Fire," by Charles Thaxter Hill, we have an interesting account of the organization and work of the New York Fire Department. Mr. Hill is an artist who has attended nearly every large fire in New York and its neighborhood for the past ten or twelve years, and has spent much of his leisure time in the engine houses. His book which contains thirty spirited pictures drawn by Mr. Hill, is, therefore, the result of many years of close acquaintanceship with firemen and their ways. It presents a graphic picture of the perils, the hardships, and the almost daily heroism of a fireman's life. Every branch of the service is described, including "The Floating Fire Engines," "The Fire Patrol," "The School for Firemen," and there is also a chapter devoted to "Peter Spots, Fireman," a pet dog of one of the engine companies that has attended almost all of the large fires in recent years with all of the zest of a uniformed member of the force.

Mr. Hill says: "Every city in the United States shows local pride in its firemen. Each claims that its department is one of the best, if not the best, in the country. The rivalry between some of the cities is at times quite amusing, and there is much discussion upon the merits of their own firemen, but New York City undoubtedly occupies to-day the enviable position of having, all things considered, the most thoroughly equipped and most efficient fire service in the world." He has made a thoroughly readable story of the peculiarities of the New York Fire Department, and one that will appeal to all lovers of daring and adventure.

DYNAMITE GUNS IN CUBA.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, commanding the military division of the Cuban Army of the East, thus describes the siege and capture of the important town of Victoria de las Tunas:

"On the morning of the 28th of August I attacked Las Tunas with only 700 infantry from the First and Second Army Corps and 200 cavalry from the Third Army Corps. On the 30th, at 10 a. m., the city was captured, after forty-eight hours of incessant and hard fighting. The town was defended by 500 Spaniards, two pieces of artillery and fourteen forts. All these obstacles were overcome by our brave soldiers, who fought in the open and carried every fort by assault, excepting the barracks built of heavy stone walls, where Maj. Jose Cueras retreated with his men, and finally surrendered together with 105 of his men and four officers. Our triumph in great part was due to the Sims-Dudley dynamite cannon, "Gen. Maceo," which worked prodigious havoc. The Spanish officers and men were panic stricken at the deadly work wrought by said gun. After the surrender of the city they asked to know the officer in charge of the terrible gun, and with great pride I introduced them to our 22-year-old Lieutenant, Miguel Porfirio, whom I have promoted to Major for his gallantry."

Another Cuban officer, describing an ambuscade of the Spaniards in some hills near Seiba, Havana province, says: "We waited until we could see the expressions on the men's faces, when I gave the order to fire. It seemed like a very hades broke loose. My shell from the dynamite gun exploded in the column, and the air was filled with dismembered fragments of human bodies, while the horrible shouts of the soldiers still ring in my ears. Our rapid-fire guns opened at the same moment, and to add to the horror the men on each side of the ravine or road on the cliffs overhead threw down rocks and hand grenades. It was the wildest scene I ever saw in my life. The horses and men floundered together in the wild scramble. The shouts of the officers and shrieks

of the wounded men and the neighing of the frightened horses all produced a wild chaos of sounds that one can never forget."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CADET.—No commissions are granted in the line of the Navy, except to graduates of the Naval Academy. The only way, therefore, for you to prepare yourself for a commission in the Navy is to secure an appointment to Annapolis, either from your member of Congress or by favor of the President as an appointee at large.

B. M. G. asks if there is any gun used by any nation in a warship that will throw a shot or shell 17 miles from the deck of the ship. Answer—No.

W. J. K.—The natural inclination of a horse's mane is to fall on the right side. There is no order relative to the training of it by cavalrymen other than using the brush to keep it clean and free from tangles.

H. B. F.—The next vacancy for West Point from the 1st Congressional District of Tennessee will occur in 1902. The present candidate is Geo. W. West. The next vacancy at the Naval Academy will occur in 1898, when Cadet H. C. Mustard should graduate.

R. W.—The next vacancy for entrance to the Military Academy from the 1st District of Maine will be in 1899.

C. E.—The cadet at the Military Academy from the 2d District of Pennsylvania is Prince A. Oliver, who should graduate in 1901.

F. M. A description of the U. S. gunboat Vicksburg will be found in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Dec. 12, 1896, page 256, also see issue of June 5, 1897, page 747.

FRANK NEWMAN.—As you live in New York, if you will call at our office any week day—except Friday and Saturday—at about 4:45 p. m., you will be fully informed about the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C.

SWORDSMAN.—See Manual of the Saber, pages 63 to 90, Cavalry Drill Regulations, U. S. A., 1896.

J. K.—If an officer of the National Guard should visit a military post of the regular Army, in uniform, and on some official duty, it would be entirely proper for him, and good etiquette, to call at the Adjutant's office, and register his name, with brief synopsis of the object of his visit—otherwise not. But there is no regulation requiring it. In the case of officers of the regular Army the requirements are of course different.

THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Col. Royal T. Frank, 1st Art., commandant of the United States Artillery School at Fort Monroe, in his annual report says: "As at present organized, the curriculum of the school is divided into eight departments or courses of study, each department having one instructor, who instructs in his course once in two years. In the opinion of the staff better results will be obtained by consolidating these courses into departments as follows: 1. Artillery and Ballistics; 2. Military Engineering and the Art of War; 3. Steam and Mechanism and Electricity and Mines; 4. Chemistry and Explosives and Photography, practical military instruction to be given by the commanders of batteries to which the student officers belong, or are attached. This reduces the number of departments and consequently the number of instructors from eight to four, brings kindred subjects under one instructor and will enable him to instruct in one of the courses every year. As each instructor would thus be occupied from but three to five months each year, he would have ample time for necessary study and research."

"Two members of the student class, Lieuts. Pierce and Wheeler, after having completed the first year's course of study, were relieved from duty at the Artillery School and ordered to duty at the Military Academy. I believe it to be detrimental to the best interest of the school and service and to the student officers themselves to detach them for duty elsewhere, except in case of emergency."

The National Cemetery at Santa Fe, N. M., since Superintendent Theo. Jones took charge on Feb. 1, 1895, has undergone many improvements. There are nine acres in the cemetery reservation, four acres of which are under a high state of cultivation. The place has been made to look like a garden. Upon the cultivated portion of the reservation there is not to be found a stick, stone or a bed of debris of any sort or description. It is the only national cemetery in the Southwest. When Superintendent Joseph assumed charge there were less than 400 bodies in the cemetery; now there are nearly 800. One of its first orders was to remove the bodies of all soldiers which had been interred in the Masonic cemetery at Santa Fe to the National cemetery. Then there were graves of unknown soldiers all over the Southwest. These bodies have all been gathered together, and now rest in this ground, where the graves will be well cared for. The one great need of the cemetery is grass, not a single blade being on the ground. This can only be secured by a better water supply. The Daily "New Mexican," of Santa Fe, referring to Superintendent Joseph, says: "He served as a soldier from 1856 to the close of the war of the rebellion, and then went to live at Raleigh, N. C. His cemetery service dates from 1891. Mr. Joseph is highly esteemed by the people of Santa Fe, for his faithful service in improving a place in which every resident of the city takes a commendable degree of pride."

"Military Handbook" is the title of a very useful work prepared by Maj. H. C. Groome, A. A. G., 1st Brigade National Guard of Pennsylvania. Although the book was prepared for the use of the Pennsylvania National Guard, it is full of information of value to the guardsmen of other States. No pretense to originality is made and publications of accepted authorities have been freely drawn upon, so that officers of State troops who cannot afford the time to study the different text-books will find the work of Maj. Groome a very handy and valuable aid in gaining instruction. The authority of the President to call into the service of the United States the National Guard of the several States is demonstrated in a report on the subject by Col. Thomas De Witt Cuyler, A. J. A. G., N. G. Pennsylvania. Among the matters which Maj. Groome discusses are discipline and military courtesy, military rank and the precedence of officers and non-commissioned officers, arrest and confinement of officers and soldiers, general principles of Army organization and the duties of the staff, orders and correspondence, honors, courtesies and ceremonies, flags, colors, guidons and standards, infantry fire and range practice, military field engineering, military topography and sketching, military signaling, space and time required in formations and marches, and riot service. The handbook is conveniently arranged for reference and contains information which will add to the usefulness and efficiency of militia organizations. Maj. Gen. George R. Snowden commands the work as extremely accurate and instructive, and it has also received the official approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE STATE TROOPS.

7TH NEW YORK.—COL. D. APPLETON.

The opening match of the 7th Regiment Rifle Association in the armory range took place on Nov. 6, being the sharpshooters' match, seven shots per man standing and seven shots prone, contestants to score 65 points or more out of a possible 70 to qualify. One prize in each match is given to highest score and two additional prizes to men who make highest aggregate of three scores in these matches; highest score in each match only to count. Sergt. J. A. Olsen, Co. G, carried off first honors with 67. Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I, made the highest off-shoulder score, with 34 of the possible 35, and Sergt. R. M. Kellock, N. C. S., made a clean score at five hundred yards. The following are the names of those who qualified:

Sharpshooters' match.	200	500
Name and Company.	Yds.	Yds.
Sergt. J. A. Olsen, G.	33	34
Pvt. A. Stein, veteran	33	33
Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., I.	34	32
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	33	33
Sergt. A. Stevens, F.	33	32
Pvt. E. M. Leask, D.	31	34
Lieut. G. N. Carnochan, staff	31	34
Capt. R. C. McLean, K.	32	33
Sergt. R. M. Kellock, N. C. S.	30	35
Capt. H. E. Crall, C.	32	34
Lieut. A. G. Todd, G.	31	34

Deliberate Qualification. Rapid Fire. Total.

Pvt. A. Stein, veteran 66 69 135

COL. POWELL'S REPORT ON THE IOWA GUARD.

Col. W. H. Powell, 9th U. S. Inf., who visited officially the encampments of the Iowa National Guard the past summer has made an interesting report. Among other things, Col. Powell says: I was received with cordiality, and every courtesy was extended to me, not only by the commanders of the respective camps and their staff officers, but by every officer and soldier with whom I was brought in contact. Fourteen years ago it became my duty and pleasure to be sent to the State of Iowa to inspect her troops, and it has afforded me much pleasure to make the present inspection, it having given me the opportunity to mark the great improvements that have been made since my first visit.

The Ambulance and Hospital Corps were well organized upon the principles of those of the regular Army, but not of sufficient strength to be thoroughly useful in time of war. The surgeons were energetic in their work and a daily drill of the corps was held. There was little or no sickness in any of the camps. Certain kinds of livery wagons were hired as ambulances (in one regiment it was a grocer's delivery wagon) and they were in constant attendance upon the regiments during drills and maneuvers.

I had an opportunity of witnessing the effectiveness of the Hospital Corps in the camps of the 1st and 4th Regiments. In the first named, a young man was drowned in Cedar River while bathing, and his body had sunk to the bottom, but a companion made a dive for it and brought it to the surface, where it was received and carried to the shore by another companion. Within five minutes Surgeon Wright had the body in his hospital and brought back to life and in a few days the man was again doing duty. In the last named camp a premature explosion took place while firing a salute for the Governor, breaking a man's arm, lacerating his hand, and filling his face with powder. Surg. Sherman with his corps had charge of the man in a few minutes and his wounds were promptly dressed. When I left the camp the man was doing well, with a prospect of no greater permanent injury to his person than the loss of one thumb.

To complete the equipment of this excellent corps there should be provided a regulation ambulance for each regiment; an emergency operating case should also be provided.

Signaling was practiced by an organized corps of one officer and four men belonging to each regiment, using both the flag and heliograph.

The encampments were by regiment, the camp grounds well selected, and tents pitched according to the United States drill regulations, being perfectly aligned. All tents were floored.

The entire Guard is armed with the Springfield breech-loading rifles, Cal. 45, and as a rule in excellent condition for service.

The leather waist belts and old McKeever cartridge boxes in the hands of the troops are in very poor condition, the leather being without life and very flabby in both. They are not well kept. These should be discarded and the new regulation cartridge belt adopted, although the troops have the white woven field belt. The knapsack, haversack and canteen are of United States pattern and in good condition.

The troops of the Guard are uniformed strictly with the U. S. Army full dress and undress uniform. As a rule the clothing was good and well kept. All were provided with United States pattern overcoats for both officers and men.

It was noticed that a great number of men wore tan and other colored shoes. The Colonels of the various regiments endeavored to have the black shoe worn, but as there was no general Army regulation governing the same the orders were not fully enforced.

The State owns, complete, 20 hospital tents, 432 wall tents, 144 wall fly tents, 6 conical wall tents, and 1 large marquee tent for the Governor, sufficient, in my estimation, in the event of emergencies, when put together, to shelter 2,000 men with ease. The canvas is all of excellent quality, made of U. S. Army duck, clean and neat, and free from unsightly marks of any description. In fact it is so well cared for that I am afraid the canvas of U. S. troops, were they encamped with the Iowa troops, would bear unfavorable criticism.

The mess outfits are owned by the company organizations. The cooking was in many cases done by soldiers, in other cases by hired help. The food in all the camps, however, was well cooked and palatable.

The rations issued to the troops are contracted for and purchased by the commissary of each regiment at the place of encampment and paid for by the State. Issues were made daily.

The officers and men were energetic in their efforts to perfect themselves in their various drills, being engaged at it, without complaint or murmur, two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon, in addition to parade and review daily. The drills consisted of battalion and regimental close-order and by battalion in extended order, advance and rear guard, and outpost duty. The ceremonies were battalion and regimental parades and reviews.

The men labor under some disadvantage of drill in applying the manual issued to the Army for drill with

the magazine rifle. Companies are not thoroughly instructed in the position assumed for inspection, the result being that the men under inspection held their rifles with the muzzle so much depressed as to seriously interfere with the men on their left. This and the "port arms" is the greatest defect that I have to report, although all the companies are weak in the minor details of drill, such as the "setting up" exercises, the "wheeling by fours," keeping proper distances between files and between companies and battalions.

The men generally are of fine physique, young and active.

Looking backward to the inspection of former years, when the Iowa National Guard was in its infancy, and comparing the discipline of that period with the discipline of to-day, I might simply say that the comparison is that of no discipline whatever with a well-disciplined command. In the former period men committed breaches of discipline that were highly censurable but during the entire month, in four separate camps, in different sections of the State, the discipline was so good that I could not help but feel that the constant contact of the officers and men with those of the regular Army was slowly but surely placing the former on a level with the latter. Men obeyed the orders of their officers with promptness on and off duty, paid proper salutes on passing and preserved a decorum in and out of ranks worthy of admiration.

The theoretical instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers was conducted daily by the field officers of each regiment. A school of instruction for officers is held annually at Ames, Ia., for about four weeks during the months of January and February, from which great practical results are experienced. The school is under the direction of the Inspector General of the State, Brig. Gen. J. R. Lincoln, an accomplished gentleman and soldier.

Guard mounting took place each morning at a regular hour, according to drill regulations. With some minor exceptions, it was correctly done. In the 3d Regiment I witnessed as good a ceremony as could have taken place in any regular Army post. Sentinels performed their duties with intelligence and conscientiousness.

No practice was held in camp, the period being too short to admit of it, but each company has a home range at its station where practice is held at short ranges.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend that the State purchase ground sufficient for a camping place, large enough for all the troops, and over which could be practiced field maneuvers. To this point the rifle range should be transferred. The fields hired each year are not sufficiently varied in character, are too limited for the necessary drills and altogether unsuitable. The scheme, I believe, would be cheaper to the State in the long run.

I also recommend that all the regiments be brought together once in three years, and at that time some regiment of the regular Army be associated with them. The advantage of the contact with regular troops has already developed its influence on the Iowa National Guard, and I believe it would be of benefit to the regular service to have this combination, placing a general officer of the regular Army in command. He, as well as the other officers, would thus have the advantage of serving with a comparatively large body of troops seldom experienced in time of peace. I know that this measure would be heartily approved of by the State authorities.

I also recommend that the United States Government volunteer to re-brown such of the rifles of the Guard as may, by constant endeavor to keep them clean, be in need of the same.

The police of the various camps was good and the sanitary conditions were well looked after by the officers of the Medical Department, but I must give the palm to the 3d Regiment for the most perfect police and general neatness of arrangement of the men's bedding, as well as their packed knapsacks, and the regularity of mess

arrangements, of any camp I have ever seen, regular or volunteer.

Whenever it was requested, I not only gave my advice, but rendered every assistance in my power for the instruction of the various commands. Formation for attack in battalion extended order was comparatively unknown at the commencement of the camp of each regiment, but at the request of the Colonels of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments, I gave my assistance, and on Governor's Day an excellent exhibition of the attack of a position was illustrated by the use of blank cartridges by the 2d and 3d Regiments. In the other two regiments some kind of open order movements were practiced that I had never before seen, and do not know of any drill regulations which authorize them.

On the whole I regard the National Guard of Iowa as an exceedingly efficient body of men, which with thirty days' drilling, would render them prepared to take position in any line of battle. The officers and men are intelligent and ambitious in their desire to learn their duties and to become proficient in them, enduring great fatigue, in the hottest kind of weather, in order to master the details of the service.

It was with pleasure that I note the fact that they readily adopt anything which has a tendency to increase a patriotic feeling. At my suggestion all officers at the reviewing point removed the head covering when the National Colors passed it, when on duty, while those not on duty removed their head covering whenever the Colors passed where they were standing as well as during the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner," at retreat.

To Maj. Gen. H. H. Wright, the Adjutant General of the State; Capt. J. A. Olmstead, 9th Cav., U. S. A., on duty with the Governor; to the Commanders of the various camps, and to all other officers of the National Guard of the State of Iowa, I return my sincere thanks for their ready assistance in my duties and for the many courtesies received.

12th NEW YORK.—COL. MC COSKY BUTT.

The ten Captains of the 12th New York were very enjoyably entertained at dinner on Oct. 6 by Col. McCosky Butt, at his residence. The progress the regiment has made in drill and discipline, its large and increasing membership, which places it next to the 7th, the largest in the State, and its splendid shooting records, were all causes for congratulation, and inducements for still greater effort in the future. So far as team shooting at Creedmoor goes, it is confidently asserted that the 12th could put a team of 20 men in the field as easy as they could the team of 12 which carried all before it so easily the past season. Co. B, Capt. Smylie, has again won the Butt trophy, by making the best shooting record in the regiment at Creedmoor; the company qualified 80 marksmen, 12 sharpshooters, and 5 experts. Co. B is now third largest in the regiment. Col. Butt was so pleased with the exemplary behavior of all his men at Van Cortlandt Park recently that he presented each company with a \$10 gold piece to be used for refreshments. It is almost unnecessary to add his health was drunk by the rank and file many many times. Corp. J. J. Kiernan, of Co. A, desires to state that he is desirous of meeting Capt. R. C. Chadsey, N. C. S., 9th Regt., in a running race from ten miles up for \$100 a side, the money to be placed in the hands of the "Army and Navy Journal."

22d NEW YORK.—COL. FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

The 22d Regiment, New York, this season has qualified at Creedmoor an aggregate of 556 marksmen; of these 526 are marksmen, 25 are sharpshooters, and 14 are experts. Co. A will hold an entertainment and dance on Nov. 16. Co. G is receiving quite a demand for tickets for its concert to be held in its armory on Dec. 4. The Regimental Athletic Club will hold games in the armory on Saturday evening, Dec. 11, the events being as follows:

70-yard dash, 440-yard hurdle, 220-yard hurdle, three-quarter-mile run, half-mile run, heavy marching order, 3-legged race, 220 and 600-yard novice races, relay race of eight laps, and one and two-mile bicycle races. There will be dancing after the games. The entertainment given up by the veterans and active members of Co. B at the armory on Nov. 11 in celebration of the 36th anniversary of the organization of the company, proved a very enjoyable event.

71st NEW YORK.—COL. F. V. GREENE.

The 71st Regiment, New York, have made a very high percentage in rifle shooting at Creedmoor the past season. The regiment has all told qualified 660 marksmen and of these 35 are sharpshooters and 15 are experts. Col. Greene has appointed Pvt. John Miller, of Co. D, Sergeant Major of the 1st Battalion. The field music of the regiment has been organized into a separate body. The regiment will hold games at the armory on Jan. 8 to be followed by a reception. Co. F will arrange a stag in honor of its veterans in December next. A special committee has been appointed, of which Capt. Whittle is chairman, to consider the question of reorganizing the band and possibly securing a new leader. Co. D. will hold a dance at the armory Nov. 20.

9th NEW YORK.—COL. WM. SEWARD.

Pvt. E. H. Seward and Sergt. Maj. Chas. W. Seward, Jr., were unanimously elected 1st and 2d Lieutenants respectively, of Co. G. The dissatisfaction in Co. H over the discharge of 1st Sergt. Lyon has been greatly exaggerated. The company has not been in good shape, however, and is hardly likely to be until there is a change of administration in it. The entertainment and military exhibition to be given by Co. B at the armory on Monday evening, Nov. 15, will be unusually attractive. The programme will begin with a grand military band concert by Rampone's Old Guard Band, assisted by a number of soloists and Miss Kitty Rampone, the wonderful child singer. The military programme will consist of a street riot drill by Co. B, 9th Regt., and Co. K, 13th Regt., in which the new Springfield rifle will be used, together with blank cartridges. A review and parade by Co. B, 9th Regt., Co. K, 13th Regt., the 1st Battery and a company made from details from various companies of the 9th, wearing the distinctive uniform of the regiment. Col. William Seward and staff reviewing officers. The exhibition by the 1st Battery of Artillery, Capt. Louis Wendell commanding, will then be given, in which the physical saber exercises, single and double, 195 movements, will be executed. The broad-sword exercises, saber drill, earth work and fortification scaling, including an attack against fortification, repulsing by infantry final capture of fortification by charge. Pyramid building, Grecian, Roman, Egyptian and American. There will also be a battalion drill in which will be executed various movements by battalions, concluding with street column, form square, fire with blank ammunition, by battalion, company and at will. The admission will be ticket only, for sale at the armory the night of the entertainment, 50 cents, admitting gentleman and lady. The Old Guard, the Windsor Club and several other organizations will attend in a body.

CONNECTICUT NAVAL MILITIA.

The annual muster and inspection of the First Division Naval Battalion, C. N. G., was held Wednesday evening, Nov. 3. Seventy-three members out of a total of seventy-eight were present. The Division now numbers eighty-one members and is in a very flourishing condition. During the summer Ensign Averill, of the First Division, was promoted Paymaster on Comdr. Buckland's staff. Boatswain Mate Robt. E. L. Hutchinson was promoted Ensign to fill the vacancy. The First Division will drill this season on Friday nights, beginning Nov. 12.



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NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.

The principal work of the 2d Naval Battalion of New York, Comdr. Stayton, next season will be boat work and the acquiring of knowledge of the harbor and coast of New York. The work would be divided between the 1st and 2d Battalions, each taking one shore of Long Island. The respective parties will ascertain the depths of inlets and bays, and what draught vessels would float there safely. The 1st Battalion, Comdr. Duncan, will drill by battalion on the New Hampshire on Nov. 17.

In the Naval Militia of New York "the crossed signal flags" upon the sleeve is a prized distinction. In the 3d Division of the 1st Naval Battalion ten men have volunteered for the extra work of the signalman's squad. They will be instructed in the use of the Ardois lights, the U. S. Navy signal flags and the wig-wag system. Upon passing a rigorous examination for speed and accuracy in both the sending and receiving of messages they will be qualified as signalmen. The 3d Division has always shown great interest in broadsword work and twenty men have volunteered for the fencing squad, which is instructed by Prof. Castaldi, the well known swordsman. The managers of the football team are arranging games with the Brooklyn and New Jersey Battalion teams and with the team of officers of the North Atlantic squadron. On the next drill night the hockey team of the 3d Division will reorganize for the season.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

A new marksman's badge has been adopted for the New York National Guard. It will consist of three clasps holding a Maltese cross.

1st Lt. James Kingsley Blake, Commanding the 2d section, Brigade Signal Corps, of Connecticut, has forwarded his resignation to the Adjutant General's Office on account of business. Sgt. D. Edgar Manson is likely to succeed Lt. Blake.

Capt. Arthur B. Smith, of Co. D, 2d Regt., of Connecticut, has been relieved from command by order of Col. L. F. Burpee. A court of inquiry, it is understood, will be appointed to examine into the trouble which, it is understood, dates back to camp last summer.

Adjt. Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, announces, under date of Nov. 3, 1897, the adaptation of the Manual for the Magazine Rifle, caliber 30, to the Springfield rifle, caliber 45, as approved by the Secretary of War and published in Circular 16, dated A. G. O., W. D., July 28, 1897. We have published the order directing the change in pamphlet with the similar order establishing the manual for the 30 caliber rifle.

The record of making the highest score in the Vermont National Guard this season belongs to Co. M, of Burlington, which for several years past has held first place. The last contest won by the company was that for the "Regimental Cup." It was shot over the 200-yard range and the figure of merit of the several competing companies was as follows: Co. M of Burlington, 49.68 per cent.; Co. E of Barre, 47.88 per cent.; Co. I of Brattleboro, 46.32 per cent.; Co. H of Montpelier, 42.24 per cent.; Co. F of Northfield, 39.44 per cent.; Co. B of St. Albans, 32.68 per cent.; Co. I, of Newport, 32.44 per cent.; Co. G of Bradford, 32.00 per cent.; Co. D of St. Johnsbury, 27.56 per cent.; Co. K of Bennington, 27.36 per cent.; Co. C of Brandon, 26.32 per cent.; Co. A of Rutland, 21.96 per cent.

The 2d Battery, Capt. Wilson, will hold its annual Thanksgiving shoot at Creedmoor. The drills by platoon in the school of the battery dismounted, are being very successfully prosecuted. We witnessed the drill of the 1st Platoon under Lieutenant W. L. Flanagan, assisted by Lieutenant E. H. Kochler, on November 10. It was notable for the prompt assembly of the men, and the

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cleanly condition of their uniform and brasses, as well as the careful and thorough instruction imparted under the direction of Lieut. Flanagan, which the men were quick to profit by.

The 47th New York, Col. Eddy, will be reviewed at its armory on Thanksgiving eve, by Brig. Gen. Jas. McLeer, and dancing will follow.

Col. Harry Michell, of the 14th New York, who has been a member of that command since April 18, 1861, and Colonel from Nov. 30, 1885, was placed on the retired list at his own request on Nov. 8, 1897. Lieut. Col. Kline is now in command of the regiment.

Sheriff Salmon of Pickens County, Alabama, on Nov. 9, telegraphed Governor Johnston for assistance to prevent the lynching of Bud Beard, the negro whom a mob has been after for a week. Governor Johnston ordered the Eatow Detachment of the Warrior Guards to go to Carrollton, where the negro is to have a trial.

"There is considerable talk of the formation of a battalion of artillery and a squadron of cavalry within the National Guard of Pennsylvania," says the Pittsburgh "Dispatch." "The formation has advanced so far that already officers are being talked of for the two commands. It is understood that Maj. Harry C. Groom, the Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Schall, desires to have the Majorship of the battalion, while Col. Morrell, the Inspector General, is mentioned for the chief of the squadron. The position of Major of the battalion would be a promotion for Adjt. Groom, while Col. Morrell would be compelled to relinquish his rank of Colonel and accept a title beneath his present one. At present there are three batteries and three squadrons of cavalry in the State, but to complete a battalion of the former and a squadron of the latter it would require the enlistment of two additional detachments for each command."

Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Matthews, of Massachusetts, says the Boston "Globe," having completed the appointments on his commission staff, is now at work selecting good material for his non-commissioned officers, which he proposes to have equally as efficient as his commissioned staff. The following is the commissioned staff complete: Lieut. Col. Walter C. Hagar, Asst. Adjt. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Otis H. Marion, Med. Dir.; Maj. Frank S. Richardson, Asst. Insp. Gen.; Maj. William H. Brigham, Asst. Insp. Gen. of Rifle Practice; Capt. George H. Chase and Capt. Edward Glines, A. D. C.; Capt. Charles Kenny, Brig. Q. M.; Capt. Henry S. Dewey, Judge Adv.; Capt. George M. Thompson, Engr.; Capt. Albert L. Pope, Provost Marshal.

Capt. John Denithorne of Battery C (Phoenixville) of the Pennsylvania National Guard, died at his home, Nov. 6, of apoplexy. The Captain and his battery of Gatling guns were conspicuous in putting down riotous strikers at Homestead and Hazleton during the labor troubles there. Capt. Denithorne was 63 years old, was born in Cornwall, England, went to Pennsylvania at 13 years of age, established the Schuylkill bridge works at Phoenixville, and in 1871 entered the artillery service.

An Involved Definition.—"What is the precise status of a 'friendly power?'" inquired the seeker for knowledge. "As a rule," replied the cynic, "it's one that you are too big to be whipped by."—Washington Star.

The proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers, under date of October, 1897, have been issued and contains papers by Mr. J. C. Branner, Ph. D., and William Cain, M. Am. Soc., C. E., and a relief map of California.

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BORN.

PERRY.—At New York City, Nov. 7, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th Inf., a daughter.

RAMSAY.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1897, to the wife of Mr. George Douglas Ramsay, a daughter, Anna McMahon. Mr. Ramsay is a son of Adm. F. M. Ramsay, U. S. N., and Mrs. Ramsay is a daughter of Capt. C. D. Cowles, U. S. A.

MARRIED.

JACKSON-GREENE.—At Davisville, Cal., Nov. 3, 1897, Lieut. Col. James Jackson, U. S. A., to Miss Ella Greene, daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Greene.

MORRISON-KRESS.—At St. Louis, Mo., Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., 3d U. S. Cav., to Miss Frances L. Kress, daughter of Bvt. Lieut. Col. John Alexander Kress, Maj. Ord. Dept., U. S. A.

DIED.

DUANE.—Suddenly, Nov. 8, 1897, at his residence, 49 East Thirteenth street, New York City, Gen. James C. Duane, U. S. A., retired, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

FITZGERALD.—At Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1897, Mr. David Fitzgerald, Librarian of the War Department.

LYON.—Nov. 5, 1897, at Washington, D. C., John Lyon, of Petersburg, Va., late Captain and Judge Advocate General, District of Norfolk, C. S. A., father of Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, U. S. A., and father-in-law of Lieut. John S. Sewell, C. E., U. S. A.

MAGAGNOS.—At San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 30, Jules A. Magagnos, father of the wife of Lieut. C. E. Johnson, U. S. R. C. S.

MITCHELL.—At Worcester, Mass., Oct. 30, 1897, Lieut. Richard Mitchell, U. S. N., retired.

QUIRK.—At West Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 9, 1897, Bvt. Maj. Paul Quirk, Capt. U. S. A., retired.

RHIND.—At New York City, Nov. 8, 1897, Rear Adm. Alexander Collier Rhind, U. S. N., retired.

TESSON.—At Burlington, Vt., Oct. 30, 1897, Miss Elizabeth L. Tesson, niece of Maj. L. S. Tesson, Surg., U. S. A.

TIFFANY.—At the Naval Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Paymr. Otis C. Tiffany, U. S. N.

WILSON.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 22, 1897, Mrs. Chas. M. Wilson, sister of Chief Engr. W. B. Dunning, U. S. N., and of Lieut. S. W. Dunning, 16th U. S. Inf.

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THE REVENUE CUTTER MAN.

AND NOT INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

Enclosed you will find a copy of our popular (among the officers of the fleet) "Bering Sea" song, which was written up as descriptive of our duties and the severe exposure we experienced while cruising in those Northern waters. The author is a well-known and popular and efficient officer of high rank.

As we sit at home by our blazing fire,
In cosy comfort and happy ease,
How little we think of the danger dire,
Of those who struggle with stormy seas;
Who, bold of purpose and ever true—
A gallant, a nameless, big-souled host,
With death will fight through the bleak, black night,
To save men's lives on our rock-bound coast,
And standing well in the battle's van,
Is the stalwart Revenue Cutter man.

Were he just employed in destroying man,
And in wasting a land with sword and flame,
Ah, many would shout his praises then,
And wreath his brow with bays of fame;
But there is no retirement or hope for him,
No Congress to dilate on his splendid strife;
It all goes for naught, we have never a thought
For him who but saves a precious life;
He is always kept 'neath neglect's cold ban—
Is that hero, the Revenue Cutter man.

"Tis time that we thought a little less
Of those whose trade is to maim and kill,
And tried henceforth to concern express
For those who exert their strength and skill
To save the lives of their fellow-men—
"Tis time that our honors were kept for those
Who battle with death till their latest breath,
And fight for man 'gainst his fiercest foes;
Nor could we better begin the plan
Than by caring for the Revenue Cutter man.

The following comparison of South American States in area, population and ratio of population to square kilometre will be found interesting:

Country	Area Sq. kilom.	Population Number	Population per kilom. Number
Argentina	2,886,000	4,000,000	1.4
Bolivia	1,334,000	1,440,000	1
Brazil	8,361,000	14,800,000	1.8
Chile	776,000	3,350,000	4
Colombia	1,203,000	3,950,000	3
Costa Rica	54,070	265,000	5
Ecuador	307,300	1,500,000	5
Guatemala	125,100	1,520,000	12
Mexico	1,946,000	12,100,000	0
Paraguay	253,000	470,000	2
Peru	1,137,000	3,000,000	3
Uruguay	179,000	775,000	4
Venezuela	1,043,000	2,350,000	2

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MONUMENTS

.. SEND FOR HANDBOOK ..

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News comes from abroad that the Russians are about to establish a military post on Deer Island in the harbor of Fusan, Korea. The Japanese have a coaling station on the same island. The Russian government has demanded twenty acres directly opposite to the coaling station, and will no doubt receive what they can take if they so will it.

Tiffany's windows are never overburdened with exhibits; in fact, they have been conspicuous for years as unusually displaying single objects, whose exceptional merit invariably attracts marked attention. Nothing, however, displayed by the firm in many months has drawn such crowds of intensely interested spectators as the now much-talked-about Gravity Clock. The clock is one of Tiffany & Co.'s recent importations from Paris, and a very ingenious affair it is, made of gilded brass. The dial and clock case are entirely of glass, showing the whole mechanism of its most interesting features.

The following list of patents granted for military invention through Glasscock & Co., Washington, D. C., were reported specially to the "Army and Navy Journal": Thomas Moodie, Hamilton, Scotland, apparatus for closing watertight bulkhead doors, 592,430; William H. Davenport, Norwich, Conn., shell-ejecting device for firearms, 592,230; John A. Kennedy, Choteau, Mont., light for firearms, 592,740; Peter Overhamer, Munich, Germany, gun-barrel, 592,437; Carl W. Volney, New York, N. Y., making gunpowder, 592,485; Joseph McCreary, Toledo O. ventilator valve for ships 592,531 and 592,532; Mathew H. Bowden, Easthorne, England, shipwreck messenger, 592,689; Design, Albert Barton, Cleveland, O., flying target, 27,787.

We have a reminder of the war in an illustrated volume of Confederate reminiscences by Capt. James Dinkins, published by the Robert Clark Co., Cincinnati. It is entitled, "1861 to 1865; by an old Johnnie," who was a very young Johnnie when he enlisted at 16 years of age, and he had barely reached his majority when he surrendered with Gen. Dick Taylor. Capt. Dinkins was in the first battle of the war, and very nearly the last. The author has made an interesting story in spite of the fact that he revives some of the exploded fallacies concerning the war which it is not worth while to correct. Another volume of Confederate reminiscences is published by Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo. It is the republication of a volume by John N. Edwards, entitled "Shelby and His Men," first appearing in 1867. It is a story of war in the West, full of the hostile spirit which prevailed thirty years ago toward the "Black Republicans" and glorification of the "institution created by God," and wickedly destroyed by "Lincoln and his henchmen." It is cast in the mould and fashion of the time and has a certain archaic interest, aside from its contribution to the history of the war. In it Shelby appears as a hero of chivalry; Lyon as staining his sword with the blood of youth and innocence. For those who like that sort of thing this is just the sort of thing they will like, but we have long since passed the stage when the war can be dealt with by either side as a struggle of demons against archangels.

The Cologne "Volks Zeitung" says the artillery branch of the German Army is to be enlarged to the same proportions as that of Russia.

A storm on Nov. 2 blew down the house at Tappan where Maj. John André was imprisoned before his execution on André Hill.

A soldier of the 10th Battalion of Brazil attempted to shoot President Moraes at Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 5, wounded the President's nephew, Col. Moraes, and stabbed to death Gen. Brittencourt, Secretary of War.

A telegram was received at the War Department Oct. 30 from Capt. Ray, dated at Fort Yukon, Alaska, Sept. 17, saying he had landed 600 tons of provisions there, to be freighted by dogs to Circle City and Dawson when the river closes. He says Circle City will have no further supplies.

The Madrid "Imparcial," in an article on the military situation in Cuba, figures that since the outbreak of the rebellion, 50,000 soldiers have been either killed or invalidated home. At present there are, it says, some 40,000 in the Cuban hospitals. Fifty thousand are in Havana, and 90,000 are scattered through the island.

President Faure was much struck by the loneliness of the French Army outposts in the Alpine districts, which he visited this summer. Questioning a few of the soldiers, he found that when they found somebody who could play an accordion and make dance music for them they were able to cheat the dull tediousness of the snowy season. An accordion-player, however, was a rarity. M. Faure at once resolved to supply them with ready-made music, so he has sent them presents of barrel-organs, or, as they are called locally, orgues de Barbe. He has also supplied some of the mountain garrisons with books, and his generosity is much appreciated by the soldiers.

Charles Parsons, the inventor of the steam turbine which was fitted in the 100-foot torpedo boat Turbinia, giving her a speed of 33 knots an hour, is about to construct at Newcastle-on-Tyne a vessel of the torpedo boat destroyer type with turbine engines. It is stated that she will have a speed of 36 to 40 knots an hour.

WINTER EXCURSION RATES TO THE SOUTH.

The Southern Railway announces excursion rates to the resorts of Florida and the South, effective commencing Nov. 1, with final limit May 31, 1898. The superiority of the facilities afforded the traveler by the Southern Railway has made this route a prime favorite with the public between New York, Florida and the South. For full particulars regarding the South's resorts, etc., call on or address Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York City.

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	Concord.....1,700	Vesuvius.....950 tons	Cincinnati.....3,180 "	
	Baltimore.....1,700	Protected Cruiser	Raleigh.....3,180 "	
	Petrel.....1,700	Naval Cadets	Montgomery.....3,000 "	
	Nashville.....975	Chicago.....4,500 tons	Protected Cruisers	Dispatch Boat
	Wilmington.....1,144	Philadelphia.....4,324	Columbia.....7,350 tons	Dolphin.....1,485

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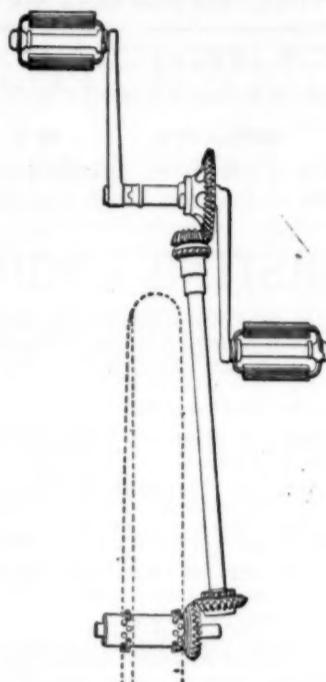
THE CHAINLESS BICYCLE.

We give here illustrations of the chainless bicycle manufactured by the Pope Manufacturing Co., who have shown their usual enterprise in presenting this new



The Chainless Bicycle.

form of wheel in advance of all of their contemporaries. The wheels, the frame, the saddle, the handle bars, and the pedals are practically the same as were used for



Driving Gear of the Chainless Bicycle.

this year's chain bicycles. The chain is gone, and its disappearance involves a slight rearrangement of the tube running on the right-hand side of the frame from

the crank hanger to the rear bearing. The new wheel shows a semi-circular bit of tubing where this tube connects with the rear fork, a latch arrangement shutting in the rear axle and some bulbous coverings for the cog wheels.

The sprocket wheel on the crank axle has also disap-

pers the back of that wheel, and the connection with the second cog wheel, two odd-shaped forgings, are bolted into place so that they cover the two rear cog wheels, and the working parts are out of sight and secure from dust. Where the moving parts meet these shields felt washers are provided to exclude dust, and the covers are said to be so tight that they will retain oil, and all the working parts may be kept in lubricating oil.

If the new wheel proves a success the credit will be due to the Pope Manufacturing Company. What it is, this company has made it, and all the bevel gear wheels which are on the market or are to be put upon the market, so far as is known, will be made under the series of patents which the company owns. Its work in developing the new wheel began about two and one-half years ago.

The price of the chainless wheel is \$125, and no person can take out a license to make these wheels, under the patents owned by the Pope Company, except he agrees to sell at a uniform price, which is to be fixed by agreement at the beginning of each season. The Pope Company agrees in turn to protect its licensees against infringers.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

E. D. Taussig, Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector, C. and G. Survey Office.

J. C. Gillmore, Lieut. U. S. N., C. and G. Survey Office.

John Q. Lovell, P. A. Payne, U. S. N., C. and G. Survey Office.

Steamer Bache, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, U. S. N., commanding, New Bedford, Mass.

Steamer Blake, Lieut. Comdr. A. Dunlap, U. S. N., commanding, Gloucester Beach, Md.

Schooner Eagre, Lieut. G. C. Hanus, U. S. N., commanding, Marion, Mass.

Steamer Endeavor, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse, U. S. N., commanding, New Bedford, Mass.

Schooner Matchless, Lieut. E. H. Tillman, U. S. N., commanding, Fairhaven, A. A. Co., Md.

Steamer Patterson, Lieut. Comdr. E. K. Moore, U. S. N., commanding, Seattle, Wash.

Steamer Gedney, Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn, U. S. N., commanding, Sausalito, Cal.

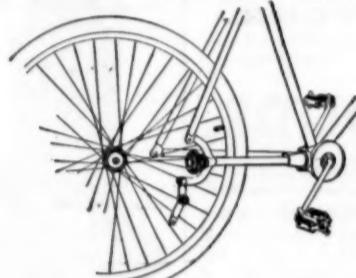
Steamer McArthur, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., commanding, Sausalito, Cal.

The following schooners are laid up: Spy and Transit at Pensacola, Fla.; Quick at Madisonville, La.; Cosmos at Seattle, Wash., and Earnest at Bremerton, Wash.



Parts of the Chainless Bicycle Disassembled.

peared from sight, but behind a shining plate covering the working parts is a cog wheel of about the same size as the large sprocket wheel on the older type of machine. One crank is made as part of the crank axle, while the one on the left side is made as a separate piece and secured to the axle by a cotter pin. Another change which is not apparent to the eye, but is considered to have been forced by the need of greater stiffness in the frame, is that the two tubes forming the rear forks are of thicker metal, and at their upper ends under the saddle are built fast to the frame by forgings and brazing instead of being merely bolted on. In some other parts the frame has been made slightly heavier also, and



Working Parts of the Chainless Bicycle.

these changes, with the addition of the weight in the cog wheels and their covers and connections, above that of the sprockets and chain make the new wheel about a pound heavier than the standard wheel of this year.

The working parts of the new wheel consist of four cog wheels, each with teeth cut on a bevel, and involve the addition of two ball-bearing journals in addition to those on the older chain wheels.

After all the working parts are in place and adjusted, a plate which fits over the large sprocket wheel is put into place in the face of a cup-shaped forging which cov-

"It is related of an English army Major that having engaged a berth on an ocean steamer, he sat late the first night with some friends in the saloon cabin. He suddenly returned to them after saying 'Good-night,' and requested an interview with the purser. 'There is a lady,' he said excitedly, 'in my cabin.' 'Nonsense,' exclaimed the purser. 'Here's the list; your companion is Captain Higginson.' 'Nothing will induce me to go into the cabin again,' said the Major. 'Well, I'll go,' rejoined the other. He returned with great celerity, and with a face as white as the Major's. 'Upon my life, you are right. We'll put you somewhere else for the night, and see about it in the morning.' With the earliest dawn they sought the steward and demanded an explanation. 'It's all a mistake, gentlemen,' he said. 'It's Captain Higginson all right; here's his luggage. We must have this explained,' said the purser. 'This portmanteau is unlocked; let us see what is in it.' It contained a lady's wearing apparel. 'By jingo!' cried the steward, 'that's what comes of taking names as don't belong to us. She said she was Captain Higginson, but she didn't say as it was only in the Salvation Army.'"



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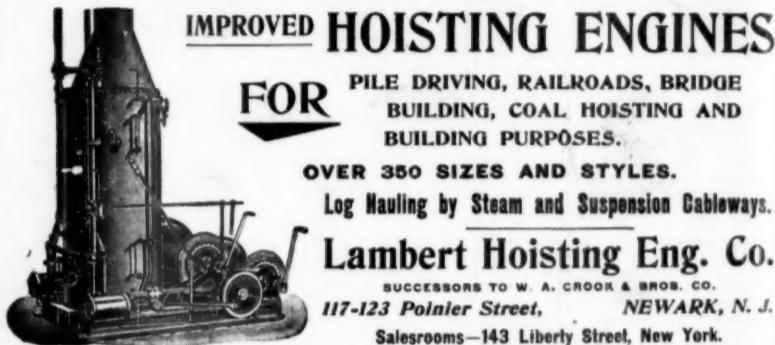
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